

No. 2754  
JUNE 18, 1908

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION NUMBER

PRICE  
TEN CENTS



**The Mighty Gathering of Republicans in Chicago**

HUNDREDS OF DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1908 SWINGING INTO STATE STREET  
ON THEIR MARCH TO THE CONVENTION HALL IN THE COLISEUM

*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by T. Dart Walker*

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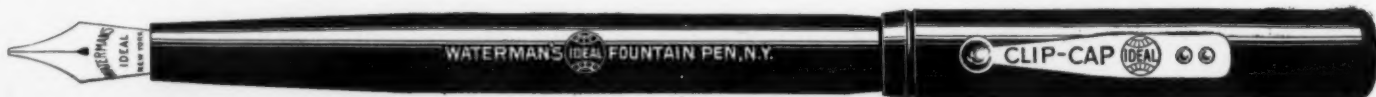
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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

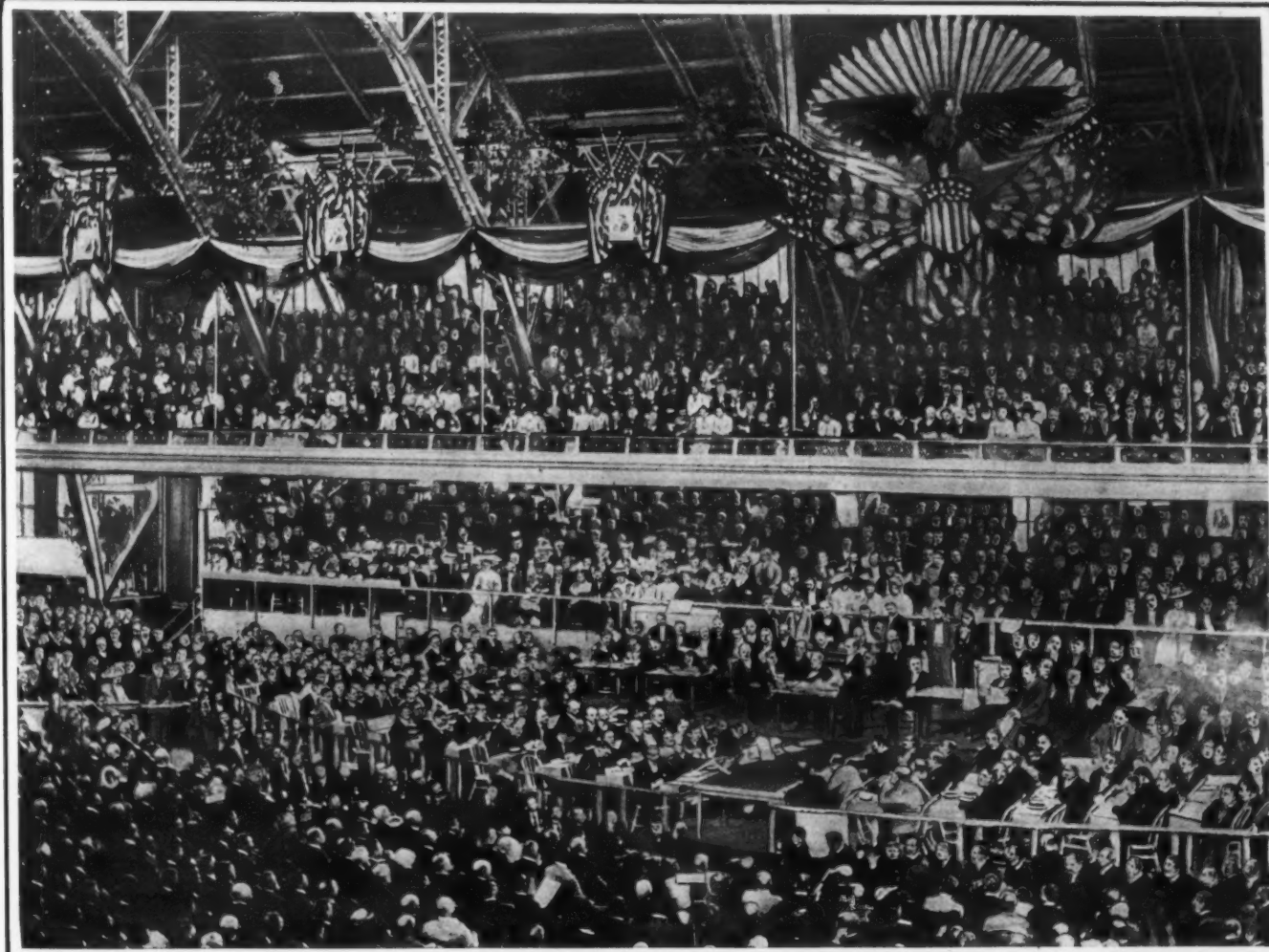
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THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

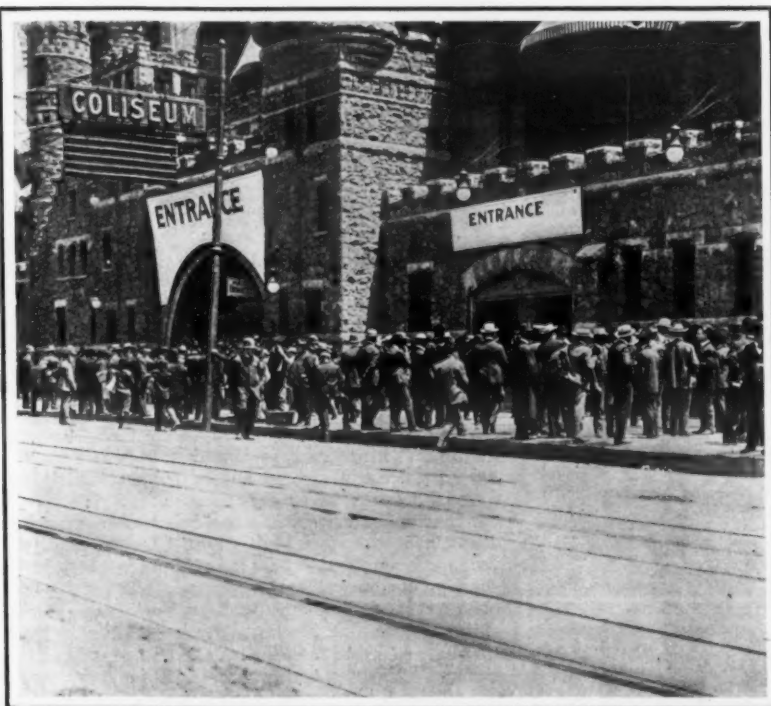
Vol. CVI. No. 2754

New York, June 18, 1908

Price 10 Cents



OPENING OF THE GRAND REPUBLICAN COUNCIL IN CHICAGO IN 1908—VIEW OF THE HALL AND THE IMMENSE GATHERING OF PARTY LEADERS.



THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS AND OTHER CONVENTION ATTENDANTS WAITING OUTSIDE THE COLISEUM FOR THE SIGNAL TO ENTER AND RECEIVE THEIR BADGES.



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THE COLISEUM BESIEGED—EAGER CROWD WAITING FOR THE DOORS TO OPEN FOR THE CONVENTION.

## The Republican Party's Fourteenth National Convention.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



# LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CVL No. 2754

TEN CENTS PER COPY.

Published by the JUDGE COMPANY,  
Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square,  
Cable Address, "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square.  
John A. Schleicher, President.

F. W. Schneider, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.  
Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.  
Copyright, 1908, by Judge Company, Publishers.  
Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Western Advertising Office,  
1136-7 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.  
EUROPEAN SALES - AGENTS: The International News Company,  
Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England;  
Saarbach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany, and  
Milan, Italy; Brentano's, Paris, France.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii,  
Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, and Mex-  
ico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by  
express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present  
banking regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—PREFERRED LIST, \$5.00 A YEAR. FOREIGN  
COUNTRIES IN POSTAL UNION, \$5.50.

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## TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation books are open for your inspection. Guaranteed average 100,000 copies weekly.

"In God We Trust."

Thursday, June 18, 1908.

## The Great Metropolis of the West.

THE DELEGATES and visitors to the Republican national convention at Chicago, which opened on Tuesday, June 16th, will see a city which is one of the marvels of the age. Chicago, the second city in the United States in population and in business activities, ranks sixth among the world's great towns. It is led only by London, New York, Paris, Berlin, and Tokio. Undoubtedly it will pass some of these within the next quarter of a century. As a railway centre it ranks first among the cities of the earth. Chicago's railway connections with all points in the United States, its position near the geographical centre of the country, and its facilities for housing and entertaining visitors have attracted to it more of the great political, industrial, and social gatherings than have gone to any other two or three towns in the country. Three parties—the Socialists, who were there in May; the Republicans, who will assemble in it in June; and Hearst's national party, which will go there in July—selected it for their meeting-place in 1908. Outside of New York City, no other town in the country offers so many attractions for sight-seers as Chicago.

Virtually Chicago is a creation of to-day. Many persons who are still actively at work remember it when it was much smaller than Hoboken is now. Only 100,000 inhabitants were there when Lincoln was nominated in the wigwam near the lake. It had only 4,400 people in 1840, when its first census was taken. For many years it was far down on the roll of the country's cities. The growth of the great West finds in Chicago its most distinctive and striking expression. The great fire of 1871, which consumed nearly \$200,000,000 of property, was never equaled in destructiveness until the conflagration in San Francisco in 1906. The fire spurred Chicago into greater activity, however, and its advances in the next ten years far surpassed the expectations of its people. No American, whether he resides in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, or elsewhere, can be said to really know his own country until after he visits Chicago.

## Governor Hughes and the Bosses.

POLITICIANS cannot understand Governor Hughes. His methods are entirely opposed to their ideas of practical politics. He is willing to talk with them, as he is to talk with every one else who has anything of importance to say, but he reserves to himself the right of reaching his own conclusions and making his own decisions. He feels that he is morally bound to do this, and that he has no right to do anything else. He does not hesitate to express himself publicly and privately to this effect. He says what he means and he means what he says. If he would use his power to punish his enemies and reward his friends, he would have less of the former and more of the latter among the influential politicians of the State. He has every precedent to justify the use of the great power of the executive in this way, yet he persistently declines to use it. That is not his way. Other Governors, almost without exception, to a greater or less degree, yielded to the urgent requests or the imperative demands of bosses and leaders. He does not and will not.

The history of recent politics in this State shows that whenever a Governor has failed to recognize the bosses they have refused him a renomination and sought a more pliant candidate. Governor Hughes is well aware of this, but none of these things moves him. Nor does he feel that his duty is done when, as

the representative of the executive branch of the government, he presents his views to the Legislature for its consideration. He is willing to submit to the decision of the Legislature if that decision is clearly in accord with the popular will. When it is not thus made he regards it his duty, as the attorney for the people, to plead their cause and to renew his request for a verdict in their favor.

No Governor has been franker, more sincere and straightforward in dealing with his opponents than Governor Hughes. He has never sought a fight, and he has never run away from one. If he had been a trader and a trickster he could have used his power as Governor as others have used it, and had his way in everything with no difficulty. He has not sought to have his own way. Personal ambition or pride of authority has not concerned him. He has insisted that the people should have their way, that the constitution should mean what it says, that public officers should perform their duties according to their oaths of office, and not in obedience to the demands of party bosses, great or small. And so the bosses who first called him a fakir now call him a fanatic.

By taking his chosen course, Governor Hughes has made his work much more difficult than if he had chosen the customary methods of the politician. It is doubtful if he has ever for one moment considered his own comfort in the matter. If he had, he would have done differently. The fact that he has gone steadfastly forward in the course indicated by his pledges to the people, both before and after his election, is the best evidence of his strength of character, steadfastness of purpose, and determination to vindicate the popular will.

The political history of our State shows that there can be but one result of such a contest as some of the Republican politicians are waging against Governor Hughes, and that is their overwhelming defeat wherever the matter is put to the test of the popular vote. The victory of the Republican candidate for the senatorship at the special election in the forty-seventh district of New York was won in spite of the unlimited use of race-track money in behalf of the Democratic candidate, and in spite of the apathy of certain Republican leaders who expected to strike a blow at Governor Hughes. The Governor's flying trip through the district and his wonderfully impressive and convincing speeches won the day. It was unquestionably a Hughes victory. If the Republican bosses who have been antagonizing the Governor have a grain of common sense they will change their tactics. The people are with the Governor in his determination to serve their interests. What they have done in the forty-seventh senatorial district they stand ready to do in every part of the State.

Governor Hughes was right when he said in commenting on the gratifying result of the special election in the forty-seventh district: "It is the beginning of the end!"

## The Courts for Sunday Observance.

THE Anglo-Saxon tendency to protect the innocent at all hazards from unjust punishment is one of our most vaunted virtues. We hold a man innocent until proved guilty, and this we consider an evidence of our advanced civilization. But unfortunately we have hedged the accused about with so many protections and so many opportunities for appeal, that our administration of justice often makes itself a laughing-stock in our own communities.

Frequently the complexities of our legal procedure result in situations so absurd that the miscarriage of justice is obvious to all. Occasionally some higher judge, whose horse sense predominates over his respect for "procedure," rides roughshod over the decisions of lower courts and brings right out of wrong. An example has recently occurred in New York City. In an honest effort to test, and if possible to enforce, the Sunday laws, the police commissioner directed his men to close certain Sunday performances in the theatres. Immediately several theatrical managers secured injunctions in a lower court to restrain the threatening police from entering their houses of entertainment during the Sunday performance. The perfect absurdity of such an injunction did not at the time appeal to the press or general public. The police commissioner desisted from all effort against those particular houses, and their shows continued in violation or evasion of the Sunday laws. Now comes the Appellate Court of the State in a unanimous decision which sweeps away all of those injunctions. The decision reads in part as follows:

Under this injunction members of the police force are prevented entering these premises except to serve warrants, which, of course, could only be obtained upon evidence that a crime had been committed, or for the arrest of persons who had committed a felony or misdemeanor in their presence. But they being enjoined from entering the building during these Sunday entertainments, a crime committed in the building at that time would not be in their presence. There is thus segregated from the rest of the city of New York a territory in which during a considerable portion of each Sunday the police are powerless to enforce the criminal law and in which, during that period, crime may be committed with impunity. No policeman could enter the premises during these entertainments without disobeying the order of the court, unless armed with a warrant. In other words, the enforcement of the criminal law is suspended by an order of a court of equity, during a considerable portion of each Sunday, solely upon the allegation that the plaintiff intended to do an act which he claimed was not a crime, and that a police captain had told somebody, who had told the plaintiff, that he intended to arrest the plaintiff or his employees for the performance of that act. . . . if an alleged criminal is entitled to the interposition of the court to protect him from an arrest, I can see no reason why the police would not also be entitled to its process to enjoin a person charged with a crime from interposing any objection to his punishment.

Those who follow the profession of the law easily

become imbued with such great respect for the tangled red-tape of legal procedure that not only the attainment of justice is impeded, but the very wheels of every-day business are clogged. No recent commissions have more important tasks to perform than those which have been appointed here and there by Legislatures and by bar associations to codify laws or to attempt to simplify various forms of legal procedure.

## The Plain Truth.

THE Lackawanna Railroad is urging its employees to be courteous in all their dealings with the public. Courtesy, the company believes, is not only pleasant, but it pays. It is good business to be decent. It is better business to be pleasantly polite, and the less the public is browbeaten or cursed or even treated in surly fashion, the more it is inclined for some strange reason to patronize your wares. The hasty conclusion of former days was that where there was no competition the public would have to ride anyway, so why take the trouble to be decent! But the astonishing fact is that some people value their dignity so highly and are so sensitive to vulgarity that they incline to walk the distance or even to stay at home. The Lackawanna Railroad is on the right track. Perhaps if sufficient publicity is given to its theory, it will obtain such wide currency that it will even be forced into the heads of the management of our city street railways without the necessity of a trepanning operation.

THE PUBLIC can hardly be blamed for growing weary of the north pole. It has been one of the ablest advertising mediums of the century. Men who announced the pole as their ultimate object have made adventurous business trips in that general direction, and have returned to reap large rewards on the lecture platform. There is something actually ludicrous in the idea of an explorer equipping himself with a moving-picture machine as part of a necessary outfit on a "dash to the pole." Mind you, we do not mean to decry the personal courage of these men who attempt expeditions into the frozen seas, but we do protest that the public is justified in viewing such an undertaking nowadays as more or less of a business enterprise, and we cannot blame them for being a little tight with their purse-strings when appealed to for funds to finance a trip. It would be a reasonable procedure for the next north-pole searcher making an appeal for funds to raise his money by the sale of stock, thus giving his backers an interest in the lecture tour which is sure to follow.

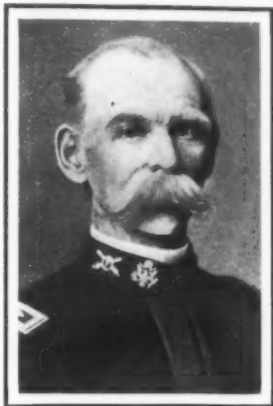
THE EVERLASTING question is the liquor problem. All the States are taking it up. The exercise commission recently appointed in the State of New Jersey is apparently looked upon with unfriendly eyes by extremists on both sides. Before its appointment the liquor interests were very hostile, taking it for granted that it would act in opposition to their interests. But, on the other hand, the prohibitionists view it with disfavor, because it contains no representative of their body, and because, moreover, it is very likely to deal in compromise. With unfriendliness on both sides of the fence, it may be that the New Jersey commission will find it all the easier to balance itself uprightly and walk intelligently and steadily down the middle. We cannot but continue to protest against the unhealthy views of the extremists in this great liquor controversy. New Jersey is in a fair way to solve the drink problem sensibly, without danger of storing up for the future unpleasant reactionary conditions. If its commission is honest and intelligent and so continues, the State may eventually see an elimination of evil resorts and the intelligent control of the sale of liquor; we do not consider that a multiplicity of "blind pigs" is an intelligent control of such sale. An able commission usually represents the sober second thought of a community, rather than an hysterical popular emotion. "Come, let us reason together."

MR. ROOSEVELT has broken several sorts of precedents in the past few years, and now his defeated antagonist of 1904 is about to smash one. As a delegate to the Denver convention he will appear in a new role for an ex-candidate of a great party for the presidency. Garfield and Bryan were delegates in the conventions which nominated them, but, of course, neither of these gentlemen, at the time they entered the convention, supposed that the prize would be handed over to them. McKinley was a delegate to several conventions previous to that of 1896, which nominated him the first time. But nobody who was ever a successful or an unsuccessful presidential candidate of a great party ever served as a delegate to a convention afterward. Thus Judge Parker, when he steps into the assembly hall at Denver on July 7th, will have attained a new sort of a distinction. And the convention will quickly grasp this fact. In the past quarter of a century New York has sent some eminent men—D. B. Hill, Daniel Manning, Roswell P. Flower, Edward Murphy, Jr., Daniel E. Sickles, Henry W. Slocum, and others—to Democratic national conventions, but probably not one of those gentlemen attracted more attention than Judge Parker will command. If Bryan gave Parker any real support in the canvass of 1904, neither Parker nor any of the Parker element of the Democracy ever heard of it. Nevertheless, in a convention which stands a chance to be dominated by Bryan's active supporters, Judge Parker will be the largest figure, regardless altogether of his attitude toward the candidate.



# People Talked About

ONE OF the most peculiar cases in the history of our army is that of Colonel William F. Stewart,



COL. W. F. STEWART, U. S. A.,  
Who was exiled to a deserted fort  
in the Western wilds.  
Harris & Ewing.

of the coast artillery, whose fate has excited interest not only in military circles, but also throughout the nation. Some time ago Colonel Stewart was detached from his regiment in Florida and sent to an abandoned fort in Arizona, where he was placed on nominal duty, with only a caretaker or so for company. The fort is miles away from railroads and settlements, so that the sending of the colonel there was practically exiling him from civilization and even from the society of his kind. This curious treatment of an army officer has been explained as due to his un-

fitness for command and the necessity of placing him where he would be least obnoxious to his associates and inferiors. His friends, however, assert that his is a sort of Dreyfus case and that he has been persecuted. The colonel had been requested to resign, but had refused to do so unless he should be retired with the rank of brigadier-general—a promotion the administration declined to grant.

IT IS not generally known that the most famous magicians of the United States have an organization, with a regularly elected corps of officers, an annual banquet, and all the other accessories of social organizations. The retirement of the famous Harry Kellar from the stage was signalized by a dinner given in his honor by the associates of the Society of American Magicians, at the Hotel Marlborough, on the 4th of June. A picture of the banquet is printed on another page. The president of the society, Francis J. Werner, presided. The dinner was unique. Nothing of its kind has ever been held before in New York City. After the courses had been served and after Mr. Kellar had been presented with a magnificent jeweled badge by his associates, the leading magicians present entertained the guests offhand with some of their cleverest tricks. Mr. Kellar himself leading off with his table-tipping and rope-tying feats. One of the most remarkable tricks was performed by Harry Houdini, widely known as "the handcuff king." By the side of two physicians and in the presence of the diners, Mr. Houdini swallowed a paper of needles and a piece of thread, gulping them down with the help of a glass of water. In a few moments he pulled the thread from his mouth with all the needles attached. It was certainly an astonishing and mystifying performance. Other exceedingly clever tricks were performed by such well-known magicians as Thurston, Golden, Imro, Roltaire, Laureyns, Weber, and Deodato.

THE ATTEMPT of Louis A. Gregori to assassinate Major Alfred Dreyfus in the Paris Pantheon is



MAJOR ALFRED DREYFUS,  
The famous French officer, who was  
wounded by an assassin at the Paris  
Pantheon.—Copyright by Gerschel.

startling evidence of the fact that, despite the lapse of years and the apparent final settlement of the Dreyfus case, the bitter feeling connected with it still survives in a large section of the French people. This feeling had been slumbering, but it was revived by the proposition to give the remains of Emile Zola, the famous novelist, a place in France's national mausoleum. Zola's works had a great sale, but he will perhaps be remembered longest as the successful champion of Dreyfus, as one who himself went through martyrdom to secure justice for the wronged and persecuted officer. His memory is hated by the anti-Dreyfusites, and there were ominous indications that trouble would attend the removal of his body to the Pantheon. The authorities, however, had thousands of troops on hand to preserve order, and the ceremonies passed off peacefully in the presence of a grand assemblage. Then suddenly Gregori fired two shots at Dreyfus, wounding the major slightly in the wrist and barely missing his heart. The act caused a great commotion, and rumors went abroad that President Fallieres, who was present, had been shot. Gregori was attacked by bystanders and severely beaten, but was rescued by Dreyfus's own brother and others. He is a noted writer on military topics, and when arrested he said that he did not intend to kill Dreyfus, and only fired as a protest against the participation of the army in the glorification of Zola.

THE CREDIT of being the foremost linguist of the world is claimed for Miss Mary Elizabeth S. Colton, of East Hampton, Conn. Miss Colton has enough knowledge of forty languages to read and converse in them. The world record in that line hitherto, it is said, has been thirty-three languages. The list of tongues with which Miss Colton is familiar includes some of the most difficult to learn, such as Chinese, Tali, Sanskrit, and Persian. Miss Colton became interested in Oriental languages while a teacher at a seminary in Framingham, Conn., a number of years ago.

MANY persons were rejoiced to learn that Mrs. Ida Lewis Wilson, keeper of the Lime Rock Light, in Newport (R. I.) harbor, had been placed on the Carnegie pension list. Mrs. Wilson, who won world-wide fame as Ida Lewis, the lifesaver, had certainly earned that recognition if any mortal ever had. Her father was formerly the keeper of the light, but when he became an invalid his daughter took up his work and discharged the duties so efficiently that when he passed away she was regularly appointed as custodian of the lighthouse, a position she has held ever since. In her younger days Mrs. Wilson put forth in a small rowboat many times, through storms and raging waves, to rescue unfortunate persons whose vessels had been wrecked or were in danger of foundering. Not less than eighteen saved lives have been placed to her credit. Some of these rescues were effected at great peril to the dauntless young woman, and soon she was hailed as a heroine all over the land. She received testimonials and gifts from many distinguished people. The present generation is not so familiar with her name, but her life, though less spectacular, has been as useful of late years as formerly, when her name was often on every lip and in the headlines of the daily press.



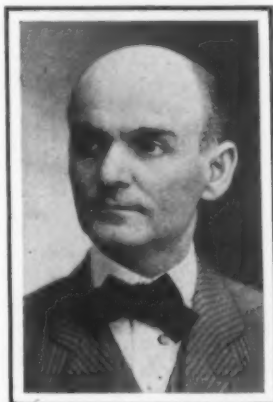
MRS. IDA LEWIS WILSON,  
The heroine of Newport harbor, who  
has been placed on Mr. Carnegie's  
pension list.—Mowrey.

HANGING on the wall in the home of Hon. James M. Beck, in New York, is probably the most perfect likeness of Raisuli, the famous Moroccan bandit, in existence. Ion Perdicaris, the American who was so long a prisoner of the bandit, so regards it. On the picture hangs an interesting tale. Mr. Beck was not feeling well one morning about three years ago, so he directed Mr. Perdicaris, who was his client, to call at the house. Upon the latter's arrival Mr. Beck plunged into the business at hand, but soon noticed that his client was paying no attention to what was being said, and was sitting with eyes riveted upon a painting on the wall. "Where did you get it?" Mr. Perdicaris asked, pointing to the picture. "It is the most wonderful likeness of Raisuli that I have ever seen." The painting is the work of Miss Carol H. Beck, a sister of the lawyer and one of the most talented artists of Philadelphia. It was painted by her from a model who was wandering about the different Philadelphia studios. Probably there is no such thing as a photograph of Raisuli. The artists on some New York papers have produced various pictures from imagination, and a London paper printed something that was supposed to have been drawn from a description furnished by one who had seen Raisuli. But the only likeness worth the name is the one reproduced on this page.



MOROCCO'S FAMOUS BANDIT.  
The most accurate likeness of Raisuli ever made.—Reproduced from  
the painting by Miss Carol H. Beck.

SO INSISTENT have been William Jennings Bryan's demands for a law requiring publicity in the matter of political contributions that one would suppose that his party had never been the secret beneficiary of large funds donated by men of wealth. Recently, however, it has been alleged that \$15,000 was given by Thomas F. Ryan, the well-known New York capitalist, for the purpose of aiding the Democratic campaign in Nebraska in 1904, and that this fact was concealed from the public. Mr. Bryan's brother-in-law, Tom S. Allen, admits that he received the sum named from Thomas T. Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, but he asserts that the money came from the general fund of the committee and not directly from Mr. Ryan. Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, a member of the Democratic National Committee, says that he applied the cash to the election expenses of Mr. Berge, the party's candidate for Governor; but Mr. Berge denies that any of it was used in his behalf. However this may be, there appears to have been no statement filed detailing the uses to which the money was put. This omission was a violation of the election law of Nebraska. The disclosure created a great sensation in Nebraska.



JAMES C. DAHLMAN,  
Mayor of Omaha, who is asked to  
make public a big campaign fund  
used in Bryan's State.—Hegm.

IT IS said that the most beautiful and fascinating woman in Europe, in the judgment of J. Pierpont Morgan and Emperor William, is the Countess Morosini, who lives in an ancient palace in Venice. The countess, who is a fine judge of art, has a daughter who is also a woman of great beauty. The countess made a great social success when she appeared in London two years ago.

A POWERFUL impression was made on the Greek nation by the sojourn of Emperor William on the Grecian island of Corfu, off the coast of Turkey, in the magnificent villa which he owns there. The Emperor has spent large sums in improving his island estate, and the vacation which he took there was one of the happiest and most restful in his life. He romped like a boy seven days in the week, and completely threw off a depressed physical condition from which he had suffered. His presence on the island excited the belief among the Greeks that he was very friendly to them and that they could rely upon his good-will and protection in any time of future need. It does not appear that the Emperor said or did anything special on which to ground such a belief, but doubtless his interest in the country has been quickened by the delightful time he had in Corfu.

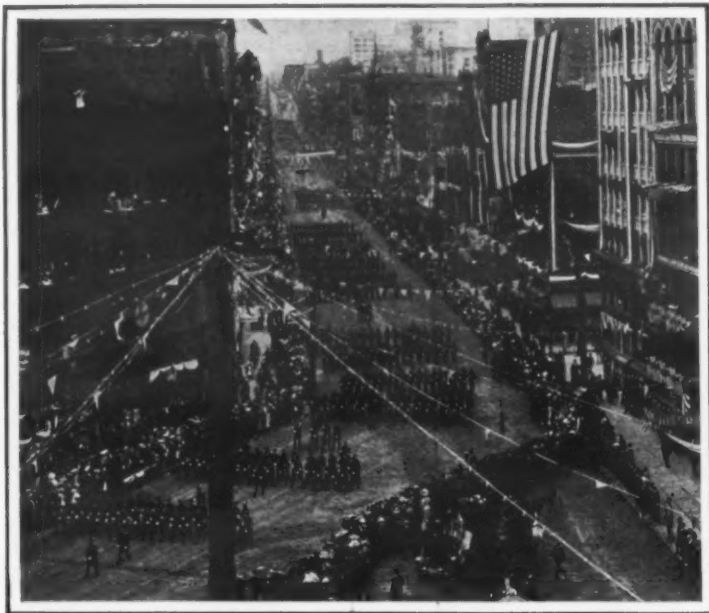
THE TWENTIETH quadrennial conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, recently in session at Pittsburgh, Pa., elected Rev. Dr. Thomas Hamilton Lewis president for the next four years. This was a well-merited recognition of the worth of this eminent divine. His rise in the ministry was rapid and the result of indomitable will, combined with great executive ability and a strong mentality. Coming from the obscure walks of life, by perseverance and hard study he was enabled to enter Western Maryland College, at Westminster, Md., from which he was graduated in 1875 with the highest honors. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Protestant Church, and from the very beginning took front rank as a pulpit orator and a pastor of unusual force and influence. In 1878 Dr. Lewis married Miss Mary Ward, the daughter of Rev. Dr. J. T. Ward, then president of his alma mater, and whom he succeeded as president of that institution in 1886—a position which he still holds. He organized the Westminster Theological Seminary in 1882 and was its first president. In 1891 he made a trip around the world, inspecting the missionary work of his denomination in the far East. Again in 1906-1907 he traveled in Europe and the West Indies, and was in Kingston during the earthquake. His worth in educational work was recognized by his appointment on the Maryland State board of education. Dr. Lewis is the author of several books on ecclesiastical subjects, and he assisted in compiling the hymnal of his church.



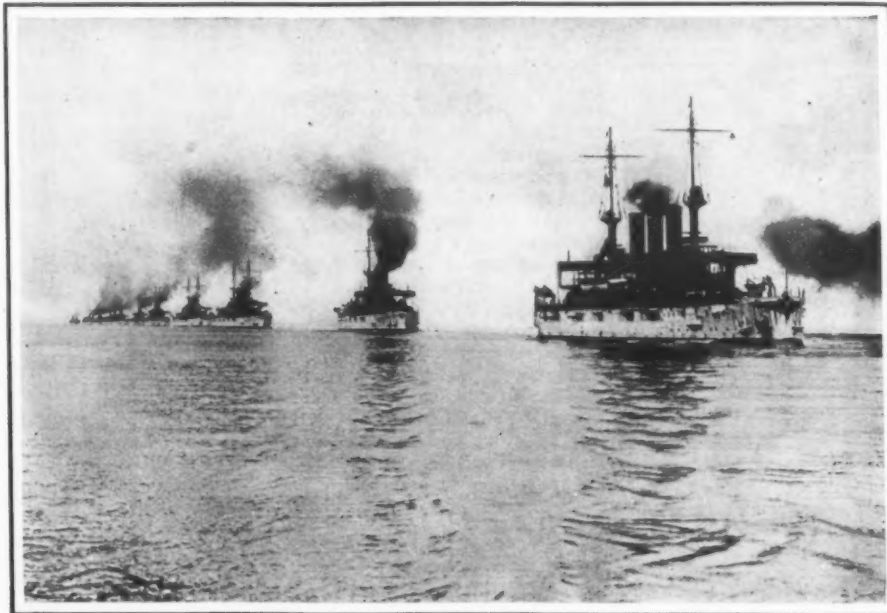
REV. DR. HAMILTON LEWIS,  
Who was lately elected president of  
the Methodist Protestant Quadren-  
nial Conference.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



## The Battleship Fleet's Visit to the North Pacific Coast.



CHEERING CROWDS WATCHING THE PARADE ON FIRST AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASH., WHICH SIGNALIZED THE FLEET'S ARRIVAL.



PACIFIC FLEET SAILING IN BEAUTIFUL STYLE AT THE ENTRANCE OF STRAITS JUAN DE FUCA.

Photographs by Walter P. Miller.

### Sayings of a Philosopher.

(From "Pensive Ponderings," by Cuyler Reynolds.)

THE best feature of prayer is comfort; after that, faith which strengthens endeavor. Were we to rely on results from prayer, expectantly, we would lose all serious endeavor and gain nothing.

We ridicule the ostrich with its eyes buried beneath the desert's sand; but are we much less foolish,

hiding ourselves from the truth when we perceive the conscience is knocking to be heard and will not listen?

Brothers and sisters, how we have lost sight of the meaning and forgotten that all of us have but the one watchful Father! Would you permit harm to overtake your sister, or any one to injure your brother? Then why be unkind to any human being?

What is continually impressing on me is that so many people are living in a world distinct from

nature's, as they create it for themselves, and apparently pleased, instead of living in the world as it is, where all things follow natural laws—of truth and sincerity, freedom from sham and shame, and of a purity as refreshing as water from a mountain rivulet.

You ask what bitterness is. Some will tell you it is the juice of the aloe, or the draught impregnated with quassia, or crushed cinchona bark; but he who knows keen regret will tell you it is none of these.



### NOTABLE FEAST OF FAMOUS "MASTERS OF THE BLACK ART."

BANQUET OF TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MAGICIANS AT THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, NEW YORK, IN HONOR OF KELLAR, THE EMINENT CONJURER, WHO HAS JUST RETIRED FROM PROFESSIONAL LIFE.

Photograph by Druckner & Co.

1. Harry Kellar. 2. Mrs. Kellar. 3. Howard Thurston, who is Kellar's successor. 4. Harry Houdini, foremost in the mystic craft.



### PHILADELPHIA HONORS A MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

STATUE OF THE LATE WILLIAM MCKINLEY, UNVEILED NEAR CITY HALL—A GREAT CROWD LATER HEARD A SPLENDID EULOGY

BY JAMES M. BECK, ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION.

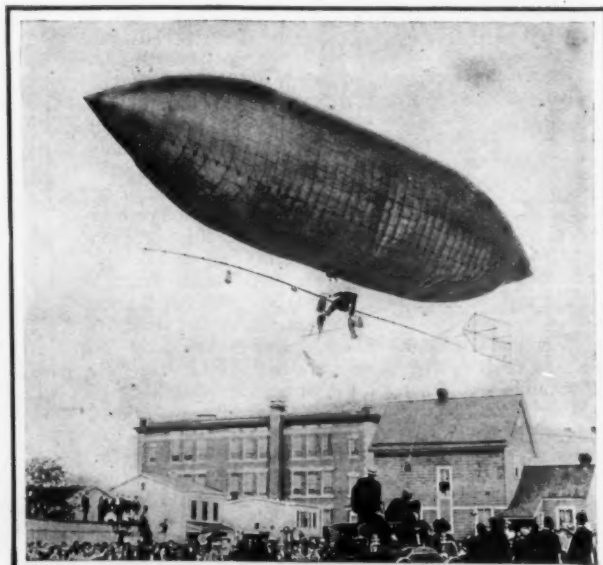
P-J. Press Bureau.



GOVERNOR HUGHES (X) AND STAFF AT THE SUBWAY OPENING FESTIVAL AT JAMAICA, L. I., PASSING TO THE REVIEW-ING STAND, JUST BEFORE THE GRAND PARADE, BETWEEN LINES OF YOUNG LADIES WHO SHOWERED THEM WITH FLOWERS.

### A NEW YORK SUBURB CELEBRATES GREATLY IMPROVED RAPID TRANSIT.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.



AERONAUT BEACHY AT THE JAMAICA, L. I., RAPID TRANSIT CELEBRATION SAILING ABOVE THE CROWD IN A CIGAR-SHAPED FLYING MACHINE.



# News Photo Prize Contest—Michigan Wins the \$10 Prize



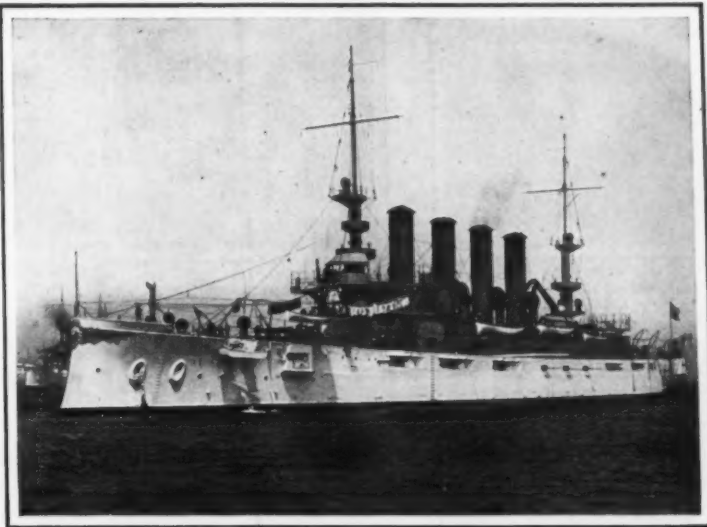
LINCOLN MEMORIAL ON AN OCEAN LINER—TABLET CONTAINING LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH (AT RIGHT) UNVEILED ON THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP "PRESIDENT LINCOLN," AT NEW YORK, AND PARTICIPANTS IN THE AFFAIR.—*J. Sand, Delaware.*  
Left to right—first row: General Charles Burrows; General Charles E. Burton, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; Mrs. Kate E. Jones, Warren L. Goss, Second row: Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Simms, U. S. N., Captain Hebbinghaus, J. T. Collins. Third row at right: Captain Hahn.



GRADUATION DAY AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS—GENERAL HORACE PORTER, ADDRESSING THE LARGEST CLASS EVER PRESENTED WITH DIPLOMAS AT THE NATION'S NAVAL SCHOOL.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*  
Board of visitors—Front row, left to right: Commander W. E. Benson, Herbert Satterlee, Congressman Bates, Rear-Admiral Davis, Captain Charles J. Badger, Senator Gallinger, Congressman Watkins, Mr. McGrane Cox and Captain Bosworth.



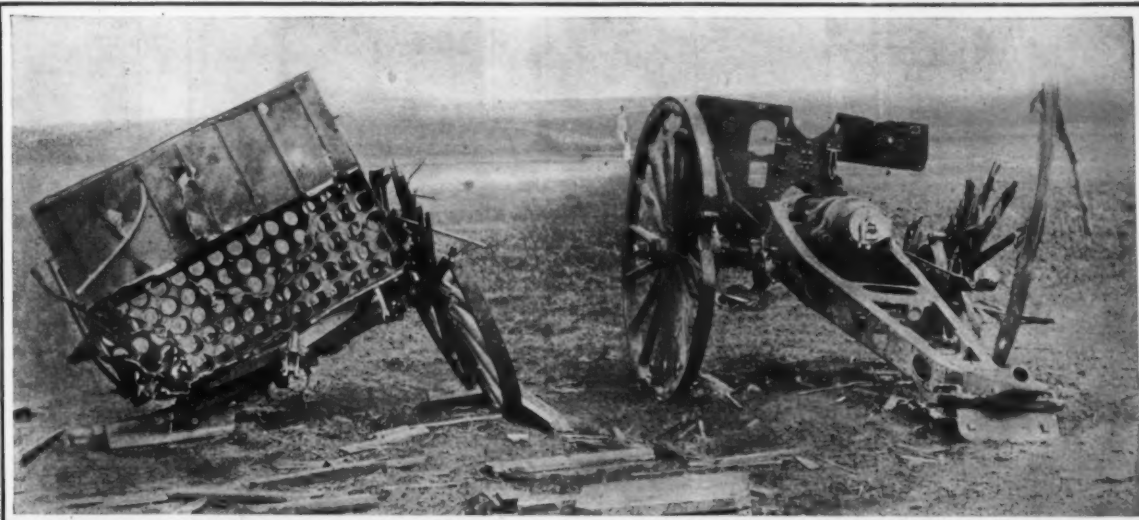
GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA—GROUP OF DELEGATES (INCLUDING MANY EMINENT DIVINES) TO THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF THE BODY AT ASBURY PARK, N. J.—*M. R. Denegar.*



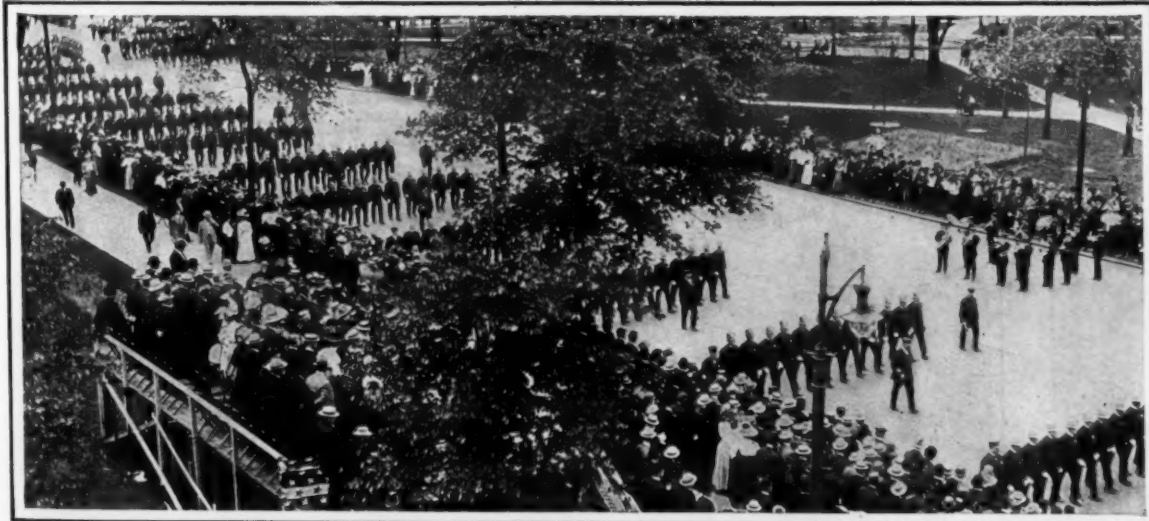
DREADFUL TRAGEDY ON AN AMERICAN WARSHIP—CRUISER "TENNESSEE" ON WHICH FIVE MEN WERE KILLED AND NINE INJURED BY THE BURSTING OF A BOILER TUBE OFF THE CALIFORNIA COAST.—*Copyright, 1907, by Enrique Muller.*



CELEBRATING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, NEAR HIS FINE MONUMENT, RICHMOND, VA.—*Alexander Duffield, Virginia.*



REMARKABLE MILITARY TEST—A LARGE CANNON AT FORT RILEY, KAN. WRECKED WITH A THREE-INCH SHELL, FIRED AT IT AS AN EXPERIMENT.—*C. W. Floor, Kansas.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) A NATIONAL GATHERING OF LAW-AND-ORDER PRESERVERS—POLICE REVIEW GIVEN AT DETROIT, MICH., IN HONOR OF THE CONVENTION OF POLICE CHIEFS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNION.—*Fred G. Wright, Michigan.*



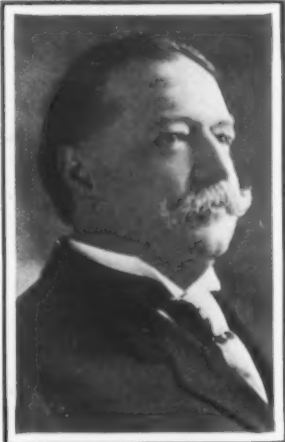
A SPECTACULAR OIL FIRE—BURNING OF THE CINCINNATI OIL WORKS, WHICH CONTAINED 200,000 GALLONS OF OIL.—*J. S. Bamford, Ohio.*



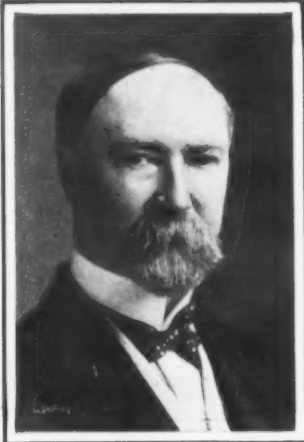
# Political Magnates of Wide Fame, and Some of Chicago's Foremost Men



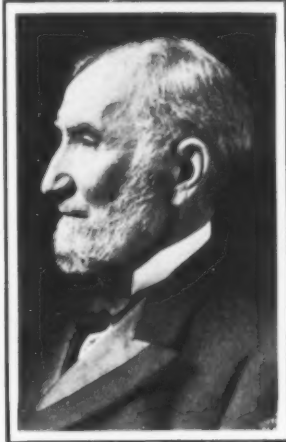
BION J. ARNOLD,  
Chairman board of supervising engineers Chicago Traction.  
*Coover.*



WILLIAM H. TAFT,  
Secretary of War.—Copyright, 1907,  
by Harris & Ewing.



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,  
Vice-President of the United States.  
Copyright, 1907, by Harris & Ewing.



JOSEPH G. CANNON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.—Copyright by Clinedinst.



GEORGE W. JACKSON,  
Consulting and contracting engineer.—Coover.



FREDERICK S. OLIVER,  
Of Oliver & Company, real estate.



FRED W. UPHAM,  
Chairman local convention committee.—Matzene Studio.



WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,  
President Illinois Athletic Club.  
Matzene Studio.



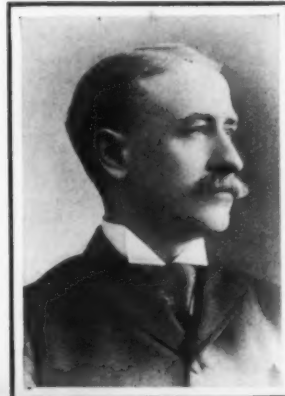
SAM B. RAYMOND,  
Vice-chairman local convention committee.—Matzene Studio.



CHARLES G. DAWES,  
President Central Trust Company of Illinois.—Puffer.



EMIL C. WETTEN,  
Assistant corporation counsel.  
Matzene Studio.



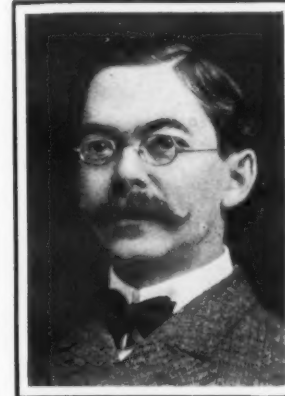
STEWART SPALDING,  
Local convention committeeman.  
Platz.



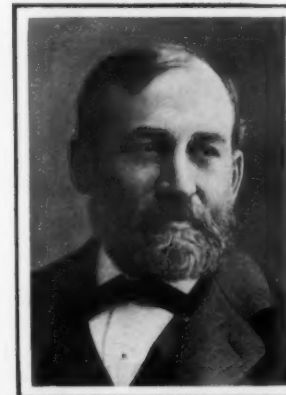
JOHN M. EWEN,  
Consulting engineer.  
Matzene Studio.



THOMAS E. MITTEN,  
President Chicago City Railway Company.



EDWARD HINES,  
President Edward Hines Lumber Company.



JOHN M. SMYTH,  
Local convention committeeman.  
Gehrig.



ALBERT G. WHEELER,  
Father of the underground Chicago.  
Williams & Brother.



CHARLES L. FUREY,  
Vice-president American Guaranty Company.—Koehe.



BEN H. MARSHALL,  
Architect.  
Moffett Studio.



JOSEPH BEIFELD,  
President Sherman House Company.



COLONEL MILTON J. FOREMAN.  
Morrisson.



CHARLES G. SPALDING,  
President Spalding Lumber Company.—Lamarche.



SAMUEL MCROBERTS,  
Treasurer Armour & Co.  
Matzene Studio.



EARLE E. CARLEY,  
President Clysmic Spring Company.  
Moffett Studio.



GEORGE W. DIXON,  
State senator of Illinois.



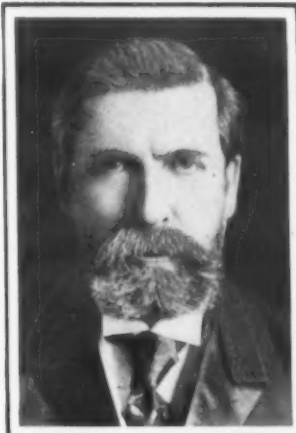
# Noted Republican Leaders, and Prominent Citizens of Chicago



HARRY S. NEW,  
Chairman Republican National  
Committee.—Copyright, 1908,  
Moffett Studio.



JOSEPH B. FORAKER,  
United States Senator from Ohio.  
Clinedinst.



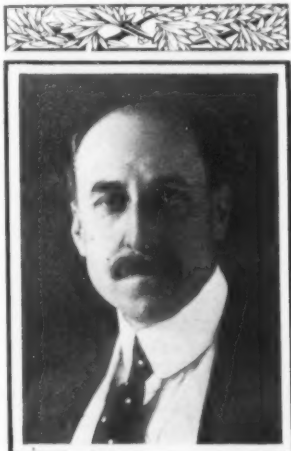
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,  
Governor of New York.  
Blauvelt.



PHILANDER C. KNOX,  
United States Senator from Pennsylv-  
ania.—Copyright by Clinedinst.



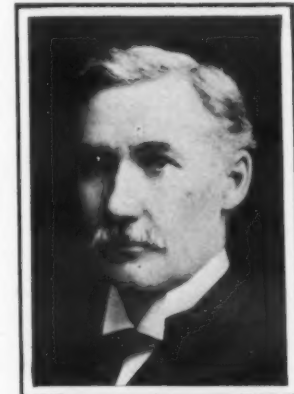
WALTER H. CHAMBERLIN,  
Secretary local convention com-  
mittee.—Moffett  
Studio.



ALEXANDER H. REVELL,  
Of A. H. Revell & Co.  
Hull.



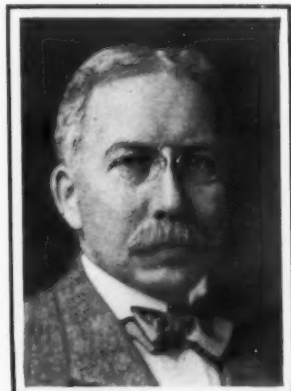
SPACIOUS COLISEUM WHERE THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CON-  
VENTION IS BEING HELD.  
Geo. R. Lawrence Co.



GEORGE E. ROBERTS,  
President the Commercial Na-  
tional Bank.



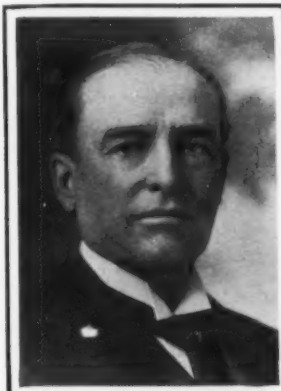
MASON B. STARRING,  
President Northwestern Elevated  
R. R. Co.  
Root.



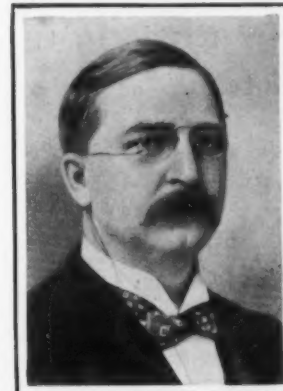
HARRY I. MILLER,  
President Chicago and Eastern  
Illinois R. R.—Moffett  
Studio.



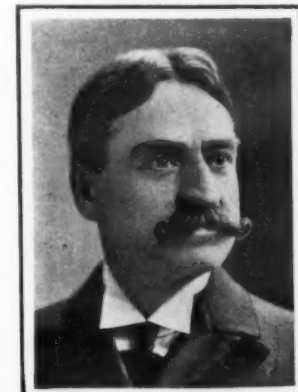
HON. WILLIAM F. STONE,  
Sergeant-at-arms of the Repub-  
lican national convention.  
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



J. M. ROACH,  
President Chicago Railways  
Co.  
Steffens.



CLARENCE A. KNIGHT,  
General counsel Northwest-  
ern Elevated  
R. R.



B. A. ECKHART,  
Park commissioner.  
Morrison.



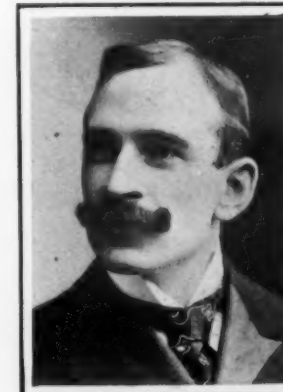
EDWIN F. MEYER,  
Stratford Hotel.  
Steffens.



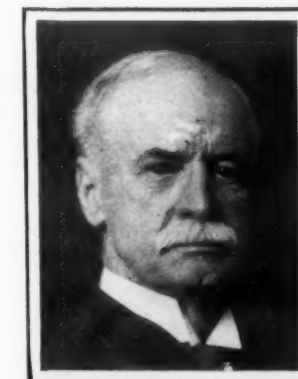
CHARLES V. WESTON,  
President South Side Elevated  
R. R.—Moffett Studio.



HOWARD G. HETZLER,  
President Metropolitan West Side  
Elevated Railway Company.



ALBERT H. SCHERZER,  
President of the Scherzer Rolling  
Lift Bridge Co.—Morrison.



E. S. LACEY,  
President Bankers' National Bank,  
Chicago.



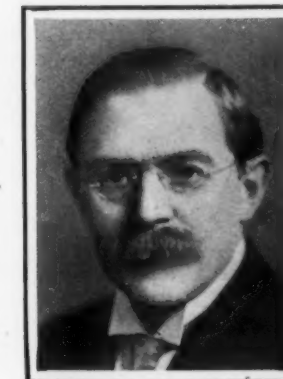
IRA W. COBE,  
President Calumet Electric Street  
Railway Co.—Morrison.



WALTER D. MOODY,  
Author of "Men Who Sell Things."  
Copyright, 1907, by Dana Hull.



WILLIAM BUSSE,  
President board of Cook County  
commissioners.—Root.



FREDERICK BODE,  
President Gage Brothers & Co.  
Matzens Studio.



# The Summer Shows of a Great City

IT IS roof-garden season again. The Hammerstein sky theatre, which covers an enormous area on the



JOSEPHINE COHAN, IN "THE YANKEE PRINCE," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER.  
Otto Sarony.

tops of the Victoria and Belasco theatres, was the first to proclaim the advent of real summer by opening its elevator doors and carrying audiences up to the green and white "Old Farm," where this season, in addition to the three-hour vaudeville performance in which some of the cleverest members of the profession are seen, a modern dairy, with one genuine cow and a pretty dairy maid, has been installed. Sheep, ducks, and chickens bleat, quack, and cluck their share in creating an old-homestead atmosphere, which carries the "cityite" back to the days when he was a freckle-faced youngster up in New England, and has caused Hammerstein's famous roof to become known as one of the most popular summer rendezvous in New York.

On the New York Roof, which extends from the middle of the square on Broadway to Forty-second Street, and is more elaborate than ever in its fittings, "The Follies of 1908" are dancing and frivolling through an entertainment that causes the most sombre-minded to smile. The author, in a foolish mood, began the "Follies" "at the very beginning," with Adam and Eve, the devil, and the serpent in the garden of Eden, and ends it with the reception of Admiral Evans and his fleet in San Francisco, with many of the follies of the intervening time illustrated by clever actors and a chorus of really good-looking girls. There are also good music and several catchy songs in the "Follies" this year.



EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON, IN "THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE," AT THE SAVOY.  
Sarony.

Although they are not on roofs, Richard Carle, with his new play, "Mary's Lamb," in which he figures as author of music, writer of lyrics, stage manager, and star, at the New York Theatre; "The Gay Musician," with four acts of catchy music, amusing situations, and summer foolishness, at Wallack's; Sam Bernard, who is still playing in "Nearly a Hero," at the Casino; Clyde Fitch's refreshing comedy, "Girls," at Daly's; "The Merry-Go-Round," the very name of which is enough to recommend it as a summer entertainment, at the Circle; and George Cohan, with his mother, father, and sister, in "The Yankee Prince," at the Knickerbocker, cannot be ignored as summer rivals to the airiest of roof gardens, for the theatres in which these attractions hold forth are cooled by clever systems of ice and fans, until they rival nature itself in creating cool breezes.

It has been almost twenty years since an ingenious theatrical manager first hit upon the idea of giving an entertainment on a roof," said an old theatrical

United States and Europe to arrange for the coming season. The sidewalks in front of the buildings where managers have offices are gay with little groups—a half dozen pretty girls here, a trio of men there, all animated and smiling, for the outlook is better for the coming year in the theatrical world than it has been for several seasons, and there are possibilities that the calls at the agencies will be more fruitful than last year, when it was estimated by one prominent manager that more than eight thousand players were seeking engagements at the same time. At ten o'clock the first callers arrive, and until four in the afternoon there is a steady stream of actors who visit the agencies systematically. Young and old, pretty and plain, in all the variety of dress that the temperamental taste of the born actor suggests, are there.

The outsider, watching the gathering of eager players seeking engagements, is impressed with the pathetic side of the profession. It seems such a weary and hopeless struggle, day after day, making the round of calls to the agents and managers, and the everlasting looking "for something good to turn up." But there are discouraging situations in all walks, and players are natural philosophers, and, through all the ups and downs that come to the stars as well as to the lesser lights, there is never a diminution of enthusiasm. In another six weeks rehearsals for the early autumn productions will be under way, and the Rialto will settle down to its normal condition once more, for the majority of seekers will have secured engagements, and those who have not will have turned to other work.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

35. JOSEPH C. MIRON AND SOPHIE BRANDT IN "THE GAY MUSICIAN."  
Caricatures by E. A. Goewey.

man, in a reminiscent mood. "Not since the hanging gardens of Babylon had there been gardens in the air until one desperately warm evening in June, in 1889, the New York Casino blossomed out with a little sky vaudeville show. The innovation proved an instantaneous success, and, unpretentious as it was, it made a pile of money during its first season. The Madison Square Garden was the next to open its doors to summer sky entertainments; then, one by one, came the others, until now there is almost as wide a choice of roof gardens as there is of theatres on the ground."

It has been estimated that there are more than thirty thousand men and women connected with amusement enterprises in this country. A portion of this number represents managers, but the great majority is made up of those who make the rounds of the agencies every summer in search of engagements. This is the busy season for the agencies and for the managers, and that portion of Broadway known as the Rialto is crowded with members of the theatrical profession, who have come from all parts of the



ZELDA SEARS, IN "GIRLS," AT DALY'S.  
White.



AMELIA STONE, IN "THE GAY MUSICIAN," AT WALLACK'S.  
Otto Sarony Co.



ANNIVERSARY LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE HON. WILLIAM BERRI TO THE OFFICERS OF THE BROOKLYN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION AND PROMINENT GUESTS.  
1. P. F. McGowan, president of the board of aldermen. 2. Governor Hughes. 3. William Berri.



ONE OF THE TWENTY-FOUR PROCESSIONS OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN OF BROOKLYN.



AN ARMY OF WHITE-ROBED GIRLS, ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL FEATURES OF THE PARADE.

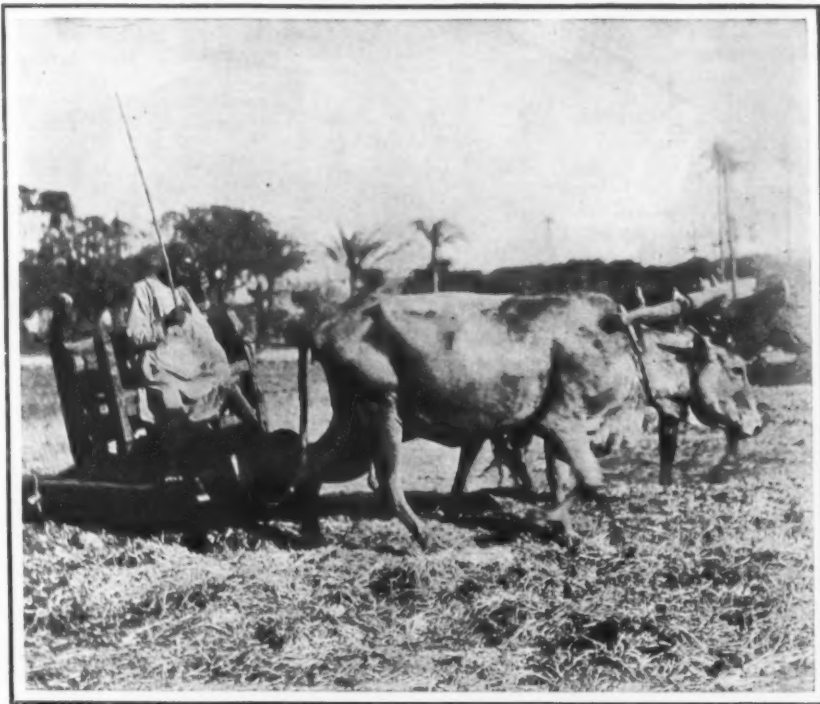
## PARADE OF OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

INTERESTING FEATURES OF ANNIVERSARY DAY, THE UNIQUE ANNUAL HOLIDAY OF THE CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

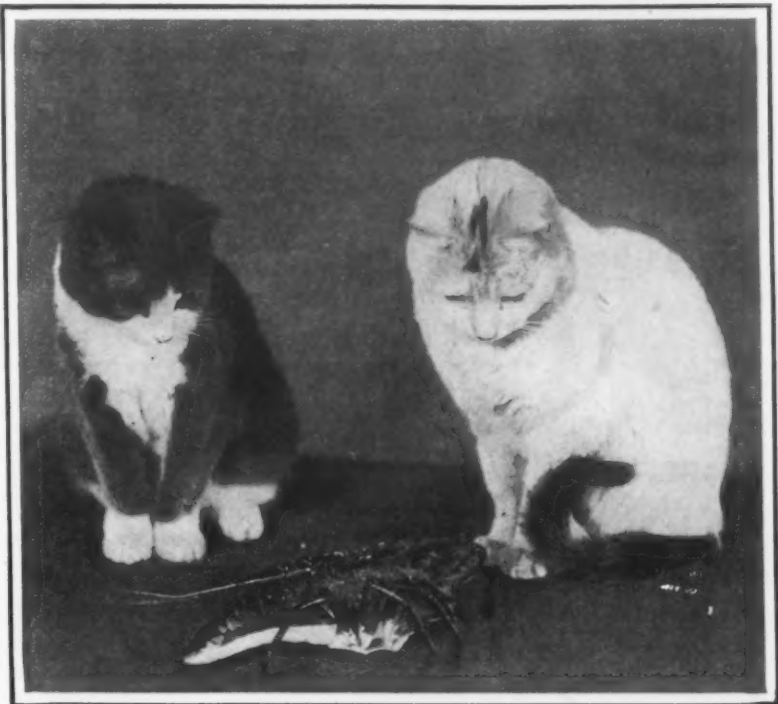


# Amateur Photo Prize Contest

MONTANA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NEW YORK THE SECOND, AND CONNECTICUT THE THIRD



EGYPTIAN PEASANT THRESHING HIS GRAIN IN PRIMITIVE FASHION.  
General George S. Batcheller, Egypt.



THE FELINES PUZZLED BY A CURIOUS THING.  
Mrs. William Durrant, New Jersey.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) PELICANS DISPORTING ON THE BEACH  
AT MIAMI, FLA.—Harriet Quimby, New York.



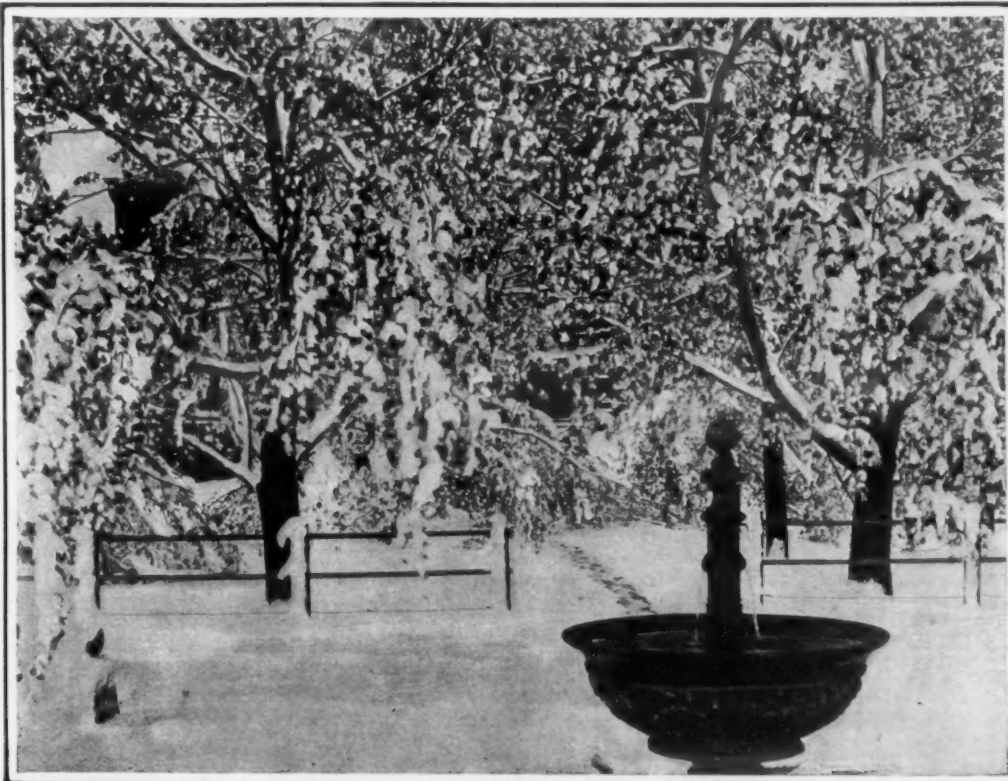
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) FULLY CIVILIZED AT  
LAST—INDIAN CHIEF PLAYING GOLF ON MAN-  
HATTAN ISLAND.—Henry Smith, Connecticut.



FAMOUS TAMMANY HALL, NEW YORK, WHICH IS TO BE TORN DOWN  
AND REPLACED BY A SKYSCRAPER.—Andrew Jones, Rhode Island.



A CHINESE ITINERANT DOCTOR AT SHANGHAI DISPLAYING HIS  
DRUGS FOR SALE.—Nan Peacock, China.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) EIGHTEEN INCHES OF SNOW IN THE MIDDLE OF MAY—ENTRANCE TO THE COURT-HOUSE AT MILES CITY,  
MONT., ON MAY 20TH, 1908, WITH LEAF-LADEN TREES WEIGHED DOWN BY THE SNOW.—B. S. Lawton, Montana.



# The Republican Party's Great Career

By Charles M. Harvey, Author of a "History of the Republican Party."

## I.

**B**EGINNING with 1860, Chicago, in which the Republicans met on June 16th, has been the country's political convention city as distinctively as Baltimore was from the invention of the convention system in 1832 onward to the eve of the Civil War. Of the elected Presidents of the past half a century, Lincoln in 1860, Grant in 1868, Garfield in 1880, Cleveland in 1884, Harrison in 1888, Cleveland in 1892, and Roosevelt in 1904 were nominated in Chicago. There is a special propriety in the selection of Chicago as the Republican party's national meeting place for 1908. It was a distinctively Western issue—the preservation of the Territories for freedom—which created the Republican party. The party obtained an organized existence in the West before it did in the East. Its earliest candidates for the presidency—and all its candidates, in fact, except Blaine and Roosevelt—were Western men. Chicago, the country's second city in population and wealth, is the West's social and political capital. In it was nominated the presidential ticket that gave the Republican party the victory which started it on its career as the dominant force in the government for more than forty years.

When Douglas in 1854 pushed through Congress his bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which in one of its provisions repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820, he builded better, or worse, than he intended. "Douglas and Pierce have made more abolitionists in the past three months than Garrison and Phillips could have made in fifty years," said Horace Greeley in the early summer of 1854, a day or two after President Pierce had placed his signature on the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Greeley was correct. The provision of Douglas's bill which repealed the Missouri Compromise gave slavery an equal chance with freedom in Kansas and Nebraska, from all of which region slavery had been excluded by the Missouri prohibition. This aroused the whole free North and West. A new issue was created which threw all the other questions far into the background. With this issue the Whig party, which had a Southern as well as a Northern section, could not deal. That organization dissolved, and the majority of its Northern members, together with the Abolitionists, the Free-soilers, most of the Northern Know-nothings, and many of the anti-slavery element, almost wholly Northern, of the Democrats, entered into a coalition which, at first vaguely called Anti-Nebraska men, soon adopted the Republican name.

So far as has been ascertained, the earliest systematic movement to form a new party on the distinctive issue of slavery exclusion from the Territories started in Ripon, Wis., where a few Whigs, Free-soilers, and Democrats, the leading spirit among whom was Alvan E. Bovay, a Whig, met in a schoolhouse on February 28th, 1854, to take steps to unite all the enemies of slavery extension in a single party. This was four days before the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed the Senate, and nearly three months before it passed the House, but when its enactment was seen to be inevitable. In the same place a larger meeting was held on March 20th, when Bovay declared that the new organization would call itself the Republican party.

Michigan got ahead of Wisconsin, however, in formally launching the new party. A State convention which met at Jackson, Mich., on July 6th, 1854, pledged its delegates to "co-operate and be known as Republicans until the contest be terminated"—meaning the contest in the Territories between slavery and freedom. This was the earliest specific adoption of the name by any large number of citizens. The Michigan Republican ticket carried the State in that year. State conventions, which formally adopted the Republican name for their supporters, met in Wisconsin and Vermont on July 13th, 1854, in Massachusetts on September 7th, in New York on September 26th, and in 1855 anti-slavery conventions in nearly all the other Northern and Western States chose the Republican name.

On January 17th, 1856, a call was issued by the chairmen of Republican State committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, inviting "the Republicans of the Union to meet in informal convention" in Pittsburgh on February 22d, 1856. The Pittsburgh assemblage formed a Republican National Committee, which body, a few weeks later, called the national delegate convention which met in Philadelphia on June 17th, 1856, and nominated Fremont and Dayton. This was the genesis of the party of Lincoln and Roosevelt.

## II.

A few years before his death George W. Julian, of Indiana, one of the founders of the Republican party, told the writer of this article that the party's advent could not have been delayed more than a year or two,

even if the Missouri Compromise had never been formally repealed. The repeal, however, did the work immediately and effectively. No other act ever placed on the national statute-book along to that time ever had such mighty consequences as the Kansas-Nebraska law of 1854. By putting the slavery issue into a shape in which it could not be straddled any longer, it destroyed the partisan affiliation between the agricultural South and the agricultural West which had existed till that time; started an armed struggle in Kansas between the free and the slave States, in which John Brown was generated; killed the Whig party by driving its Southern members through the half-way houses of the Know-nothing party in 1856 and the Constitutional Union party in 1860 into the Democracy; forced the Northern Whigs, the Free-soilers, Abolitionists, and the anti-slavery men of the other political sects into the Republican party; split the Democracy in the Charleston convention of 1860 into a Northern and a Southern element, each of which put up a presidential ticket, which rendered Republican success in that year certain. This sent the South into secession, precipitated civil war, overthrew slavery, and put a solid North and a solid South in politics, and, with some mutations, kept them there almost to this day.

By winning a victory right at the outset in its career, the battle-born party showed that it had a mission. In the congressional election of 1854 it gained a long lead over the Democrats. This was when the Republican party was only a few months old and before it had formally adopted a name. The Know-nothings, however, the "third" party of that day, held the balance in the House. In the Senate the Democrats were still supreme. After a contest of sixty-one days, the longest in the country's annals, the Republicans elected Nathaniel P. Banks speaker.

"It is the first real victory of freedom over slavery," said the *New York Independent*, "but it is only the storming of the bastion. Mr. Banks is in the chair, but he has not a working majority sympathizing with his principles. Neither have the slave extensionists. In the practical issues which are yet to come, it will need cool and invincible courage to checkmate the action of a pro-slavery Senate and executive." The civil war in Kansas, which was under way during the Banks contest, and the murderous assault on Sumner in the Senate by Representative Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, were among the things which aided the Republicans in 1856, but they failed to carry the presidency in that year.

There were several reasons why the Republicans lost in 1856, in the presidential struggle. Their candidate, Fremont, an untried man in politics, did not inspire confidence among the business men of the free States. Many business men who sympathized with the Republican party kept out of it at that time through fear that a Republican victory would send the South out of the Union—a fear which the events of four years later proved to be well founded. The Democrats had the good sense to put up Buchanan in 1856. As minister to England during the Kansas-Nebraska struggle in Congress, he was not called on to take sides on that convulsive issue. Pierce, who sought re-election, was rendered unavailable through Northern hostility to him because he signed the bill; and Douglas, on account of his connection with it, was put out of the running, while a distinctively Southern Democrat would have lost practically all the free States. Pennsylvania, which the Democrats felt they would have to hold in order to win, was rendered sure for them by the nomination of its favorite son, Buchanan. Nevertheless, had the Republicans carried Pennsylvania and Illinois, in addition to the States which they did win—and they carried both those

States four years later—Fremont and not Buchanan would have been elected. Whittier, with a correct prevision of what the Republicans' vigorous fight in 1856 meant, foretold the result for the next presidential canvass in these stirring lines, taken from his song to the Fremont clubs:

Then sound again the bugles,  
Call the muster rolls anew,  
If months have well-nigh won the day  
What may not four years do?

## III.

When the Republicans gathered in the Coliseum in Chicago on June 16th, many decades of inspiring history looked down upon them. An enumeration of their party's achievements is a roll-call of the big events of the country's annals for the past half a century. The party (aided, of course, by the Democratic soldiers who formed part of the national armies) preserved the country from division in the world's greatest civil war; killed the doctrine of secession; transformed the government from a league into a nation; made the government, in the words of Chief Justice Chase, "an indestructible union of indestructible States"; abolished slavery, and restored the eleven seceded States to their old places in the council of the commonwealths.

Just before the Civil War began, the party passed the Morrill tariff act, which was the beginning of a long list of measures on that general line since then. It established the national banking system in 1863, which to-day comprises 6,700 banks, with a capital of almost \$1,000,000,000; enacted the specie-resumption law, which went into operation on January 1st, 1879, that brought all the country's currency up to the gold level on that day, and which has held it up to that line ever since; declared for the gold standard in 1896, and carried the country on that issue, thus preventing a drop of the currency to the silver basis; placed the gold standard in the statutes by the law of March 14th, 1900, and by the victory at the polls in November of that year, which ratified its work on that line, made the gold basis permanent.

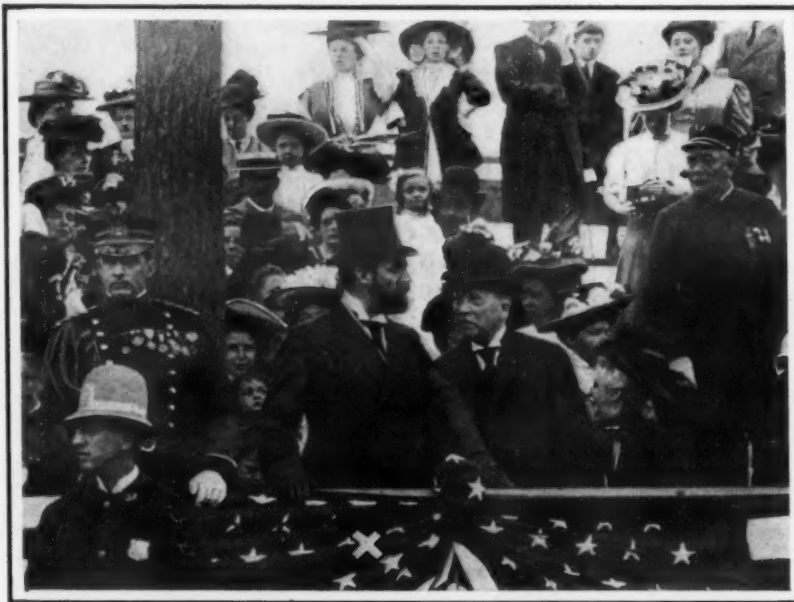
The party, which had annexed Alaska in 1867, expelled Spain from the Western Hemisphere in 1898, erected Cuba into a republic under the guardianship of the United States, annexed Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, stands sponsor over the new republic of Panama, and is building a canal across the Panama isthmus for the use of the vessels of all the nations on the same terms as our own ships.

During the most eventful period in the whole of the country's history since the days, a century and a fifth ago, when the Constitution first went into operation, the Republicans have been in control of the government. In the party's days of supremacy the United States has advanced from a low place among the nations in population and power to a position of leadership in the volume of its industrial activities, in the extent of its wealth, and in the spread of its civilization and its world influence. From a total of 31,000,000 in 1860, the year in which the Republicans elected their first President, the population of the United States has grown to 85,000,000. In those forty-eight years the States have increased from thirty-three to forty-six, the length of the country's railways has jumped from 31,000 miles to 225,000, the value of the products of its manufactures from \$1,885,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000, and the aggregate of its foreign trade from \$686,000,000 to \$3,300,000,000, while its domestic trade, although this cannot be stated so specifically, has expanded in a still larger ratio.

The value of the products of all sorts of the country's farms, which was \$1,000,000,000 in 1860, was over \$7,000,000,000 for 1907. In 1860 there were 693,000 depositors in the country's savings banks, while the number in 1908 is 9,000,000, showing that the prosperity among the wage-earners of the country has more than kept pace with the growth in population. The aggregate wealth of the country forty-eight years ago was \$16,000,000,000, and this has expanded to \$120,000,000,000 this year. Although it was led by any one of several countries in 1860, the value of the tangible, marketable property of the United States in 1908 is as great as that of its two nearest competitors—Great Britain and France—combined.

Between the advent of Lincoln and these strenuous and decisive Rooseveltian days, the whole face of affairs in the United States has been sweepingly changed, and the circle of its international activities has been immensely broadened. The country's ocean outlook and interests are now westward and southward as well as eastward. It is not only an Atlantic, but it is also a Pacific and a Caribbean power. Its influence talks in London and in St. Petersburg, in Berlin and in Tokio, in Paris and in Peking.

Duller men than any who are likely to be called upon to say anything at Chicago would have their imagination stirred by the roll-call of the Republican party's great deeds.

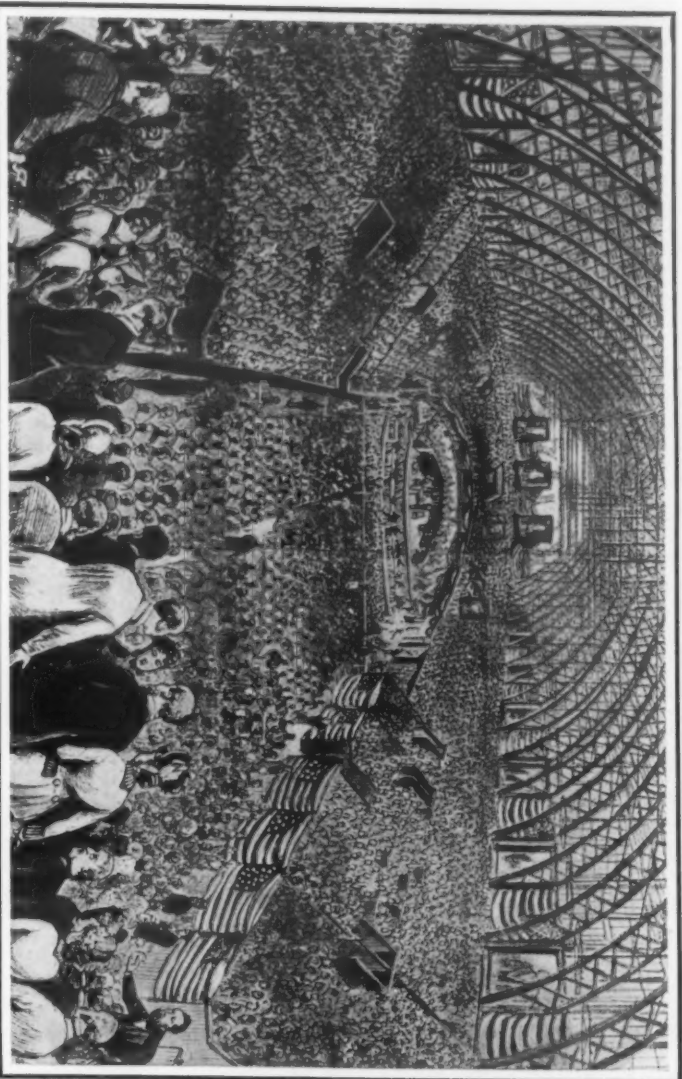


HONORING THE MEMORY OF HEROIC MEN.

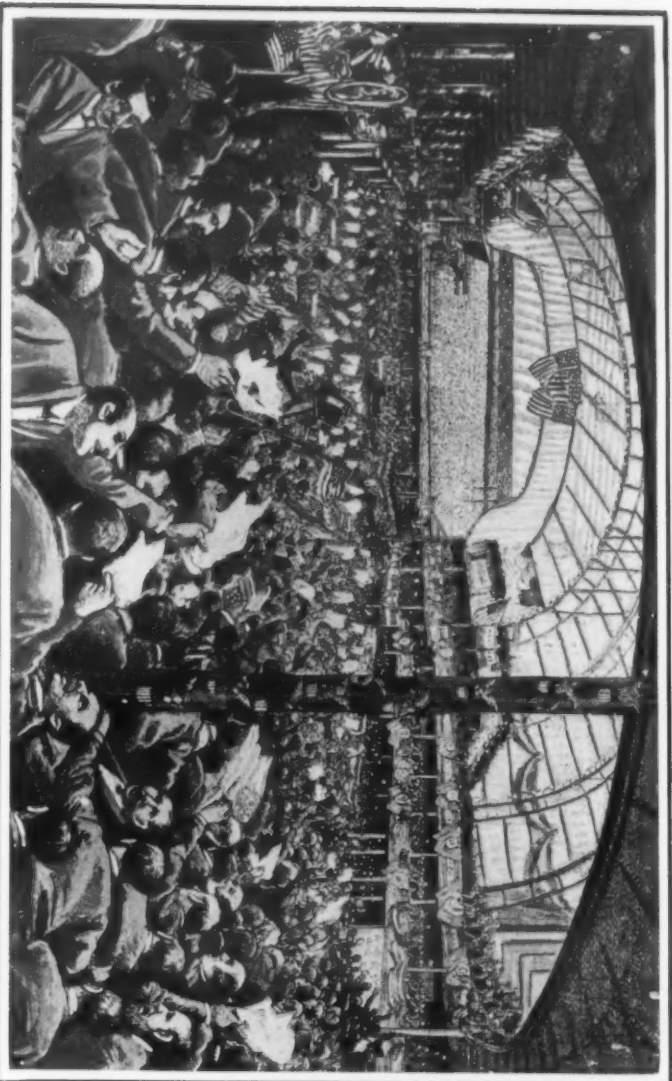
GOVERNOR HUGHES (X) REVIEWING THE PARADE ON DECORATION DAY NEAR THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT IN NEW YORK.—B. G. Phillips.



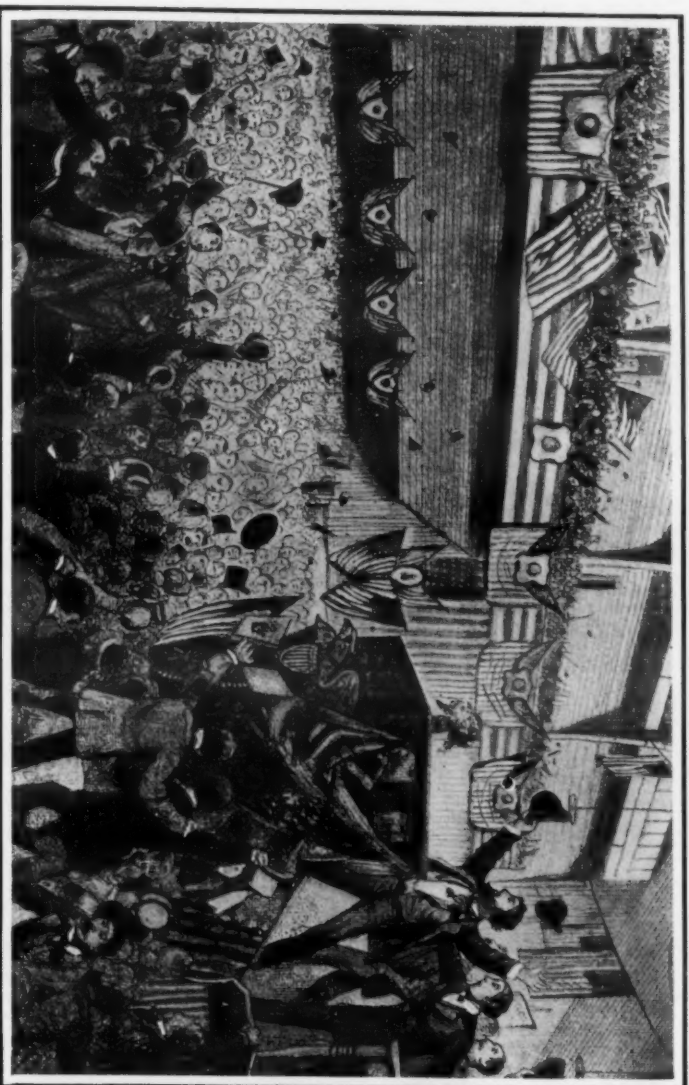
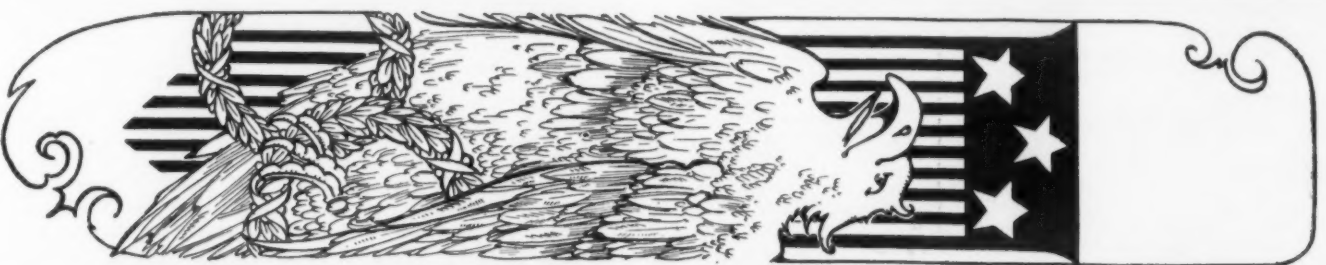
# Republican National Conventions of the Past in Chicago



THE CONVENTION WHICH NOMINATED GARFIELD IN 1880—SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR, THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN, MAKING AN ADDRESS.—*Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, June 19th, 1880, and copyrighted.*



THE CONVENTION OF 1888 WHICH NOMINATED BENJAMIN HARRISON—WILD DEMONSTRATION AFTER SENATOR FORAKER HAD SECONDED THE NOMINATION OF JOHN SHEPMAN.—*Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, June 30th, 1888, and copyrighted.*



TREMENDOUS REJOICING AT THE CONVENTION OF 1894 AFTER THE DECISIVE BALLOT HAD MADE BLAINE THE NOMINEE.—*Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, June 14th, 1894, and copyrighted.*



TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM IN THE CONVENTION OF 1904—EX-GOVERNOR BLACK, OF NEW YORK, NAMING THEODORE ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT.—*Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, June 25th, 1904, and copyrighted.*





## The Great Republican National C

SUPPORTERS OF SECRETARY TAFT GREETING WITH WILDEST ENTHUSIASM THE MENTION OF





onal Convention of 1908 at Chicago.

MENTION OF HIS NAME BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONVENTION.—*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by T. Dart Walker.*

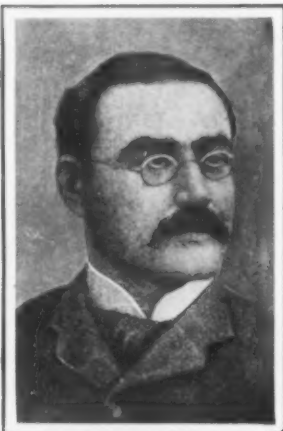


# What Notable Men Are Talking About

## THE HANDICAPS OF AUTHORS.

By Rudyard Kipling.

IN OTHER callings of life there exists a convention that what a man has made shall be his own and his children's after him.



RUDYARD KIPLING,  
One of the foremost writers of the day.

With regard to letters the world decides that after a very short time all that a writer may have created shall be taken from him and shall become the property of anybody and everybody except the original maker. This may be right. It may be more important that men should be helped to think than that they should be helped to live. But those on whom this righteousness is executed find it difficult to establish a family on letters. Sometimes they find it difficult to feed one. That letters should be exempted from the law of continuous ownership seems to constitute another handicap on the calling. Most men are bound by oath or organization or their natural instinct not to work for nothing. When his demon urges a man of letters to work, he may do so without any regard to wages or the sentiments of his fellow workers. This may be incentive or inspiration. Whichever it is, we must face the fact and its consequences, that at any moment a man of letters may choose to pay not only with his skin, but in cash and credit, for leave to do his work—to say the thing he desires to say. This is perhaps not fair to himself or his fellows, but it is a law of his being, and as such constitutes yet another handicap.

## PERILS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

By Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania.

THIS government is not seriously threatened by anarchy, which is the cause espoused by the wicked, malicious, and envious, and by ignorance and perverted degeneracy. Our peril is to be found in weak or insidious acquiescence by our public servants in specious demands for inroads upon the established and tried institutions of our country, sometimes made in the name of reform, sometimes masquerading as justice. The highest and most patriotic ambition you and I can entertain is to seek to understand the fundamental principles in American national life, and, understanding them, to defend and protect them—defend them alike against those who would narrowly restrict them and those who would destructively expand them.

## WHAT THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER SHOULD BE.

By Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou.

THE DAILY newspaper is for the most part so hastily made up that its news and oftentimes its editorial columns are prepared under the pressure of urgency which precludes full consideration, but these conditions furnish no warrant for unjust attacks upon interests or individuals. American journalism must purge itself of the malign influences within its ranks if it is to be true to its splendid traditions and its high mission. No man should be condemned upon insinuation; no man should be held guilty until his case is all in; and, above all, the fair fame of woman must not be sullied to swell the receipts of a counting-room or furnish copy for every cheap scribbler of gossip. We can find no fault with honest and intelligent criticism. Just criticism is a conservator of popular rights. No man fit for public office but will welcome it and profit by it. There is no higher mission than that of the press. Its criticism, if fair and just, holds us to a strict accountability. It can be the bulwark and support of honest government. It can be the disseminator of genuine public intelligence. Along with its news it can carry the message of truth

and hope and good cheer to every nook and corner of the land; it can point the way to clean living and high thinking; it can be a great teacher and leader of the people. How grave, then, its responsibility! How wide its field for public service!

## THE TRUE SPORTSMAN.

By Henry van Dyke.

THE TRUE sportsman is a man who finds his recreation in a fair and exciting effort to get something that is made for human use, in a way that involves some hardship, a little risk, a good deal of skill and patience, and plenty of out-of-door life. He is a survival, of course, of primitive man and of uncivilized ages. He represents what is left of man's ancient necessity to use the bow and the spear and the hook and the line to obtain the food which nature had put within his reach, but not into his possession. Nature said to him: "A bird in the bush is worth more to you than one in your hand; a fish in the sea is worth more to you than one in your basket. Go out and get them. Learn to help yourself." The courage, the skill, the perseverance which were demanded by this effort counted for much in the development of the human race. And the same qualities which were brought out under the spur of necessity in the primitive hunter or fisherman should be developed in the civilized sportsman by the influence of the true sporting spirit. He should not be a coward or a shirk; he should not be a bungler; he should not be a quitter or a luxurious idler. He should love a hard day's work, and do his best to learn the mastery of his craft, and take steep trails, rough water, and rude weather as they come, and be glad of the hours that he spends in the chase, and grateful for the spoil.

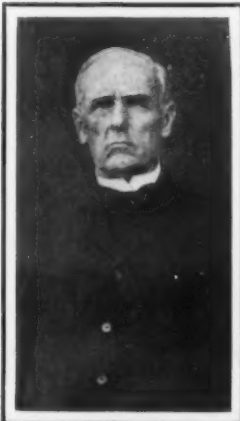
## Summer's Comin'.

WHEN the honey bees am buzzin'  
In the apple blossoms sweet,  
And little chickens by the dozen  
Am a-runnin' round your feet;  
When the breezes am a-hummin',  
When the sap am upward runnin',  
You may know that summer's comin',  
With its flowers and its heat.

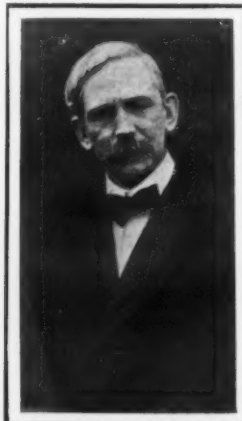
When the trout am hungry, bitin'  
In the creek down in the wood;  
When the crows am cawin', fightin'  
Each other 'bout their food;  
When you once begin to potter  
'Cause the sun am gittin' hotter,  
Then you know the summer's got her—  
Self goin' sure, for good.

When the flies, the bugs, and skeeters  
Hain't a-losin' none their fame,  
And the hired man runs the heater  
Till you want to say a name;  
When you find your nerve is goin'  
'Cause the garden needs a hoein',  
You well know for all your blowin'  
That summer's jes the same.

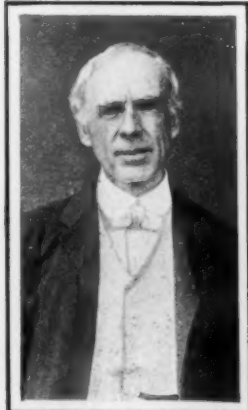
FRANCES VAN ETEN.



REV. DR. C. W. SMITH,  
Portland, Ore.



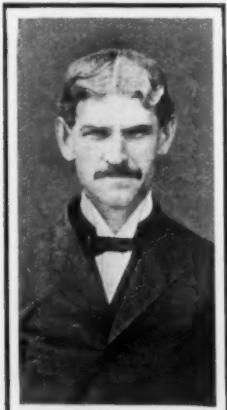
REV. DR. W. F. ANDERSON,  
Chattanooga, Tenn.



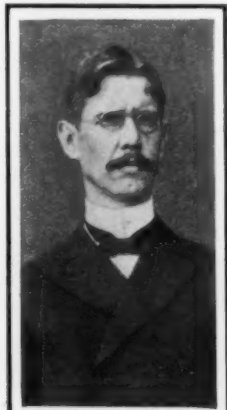
REV. DR. ROBERT MCINTYRE,  
St. Paul, Minn.



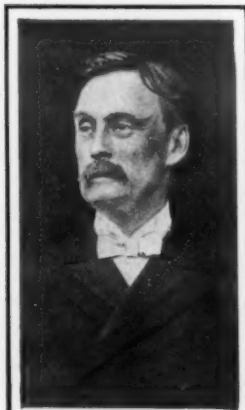
REV. DR. W. S. LEWIS,  
Foo Chow, China.



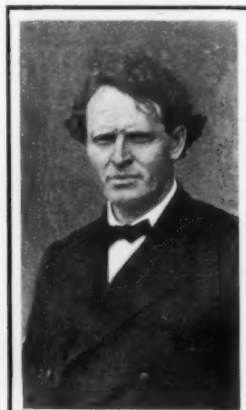
REV. DR. EDWIN HUGHES,  
San Francisco, Cal.



REV. DR. JOHN L. NUELSEN,  
Omaha, Neb.



REV. DR. FRANK M. BRISTOL,  
Buenos Aires, South America.



REV. DR. WILLIAM A. QUAYLE,  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

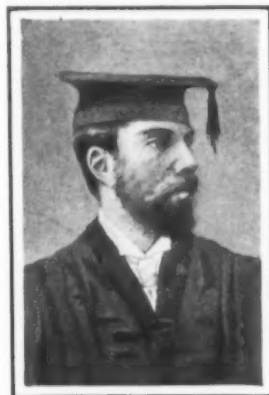
THE EIGHT NEW BISHOPS ELECTED BY THE M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1908.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

## THE RIGHTS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

By President Hadley, of Yale University.

THE MAN who talks loudest of the abuses of private railroad management shrinks from the alternative of putting railroads into the direct control and ownership of the state. The fact is that private property in the United States, in spite of all the dangers of unintelligent legislation, is constitutionally in a stronger position, as against the government and the government authority, than is the case in any country of Europe. However much public feeling may at times move in the direction of socialistic measures, there is no nation which by its constitution is so far removed from socialism or from a socialistic order. This is partly because the governmental means provided for the control or limitation of private property are weaker in America than elsewhere, but chiefly because the rights of private property are more formally established in the Constitution itself.



ARTHUR T. HADLEY, LL.D.,  
President of Yale University.

## RECENT VICTORIES OF DIPLOMACY.

By James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States.

THERE are so many baseball games to report, and with murders filling the newspapers in addition thereto, there has been little room to report diplomatic doings; but there have been several diplomatic happenings of late that redound to the benefit of both the United States and Canada. I refer to the treaty affecting the fisheries of the Great Lakes, the delimitation of the boundaries between the United States and Canada, and, most important of all, the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which makes the settlement of controversies that cannot be overcome by negotiations positive in a peaceable manner rather than to have long-continued bickering, with a possible resort to arms.

## THE AMERICAN MARRIAGE MARKET.

By Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University.

MANY of the daughters of the rich sell themselves, and give a bonus. We have a market here in this country for rich girls, just as much of a market as they have in Constantinople. To this market come all the ragged, tattered royalty that nobody has any use for abroad. It is a spectacle for men and angels. You cannot be personal about such things, but you know what I mean, and you can put it down that most of those sales are not turning out very well. And that is a good thing.

## WHAT WOULD FOLLOW SOCIALISM.

By Professor J. B. Clark, of Columbia University.

IN THE socialistic state all the incomes of the year would be pooled. They would make a composite sum, out of which every one's stipend would have to be taken. There would be no special and personal profit for any one. There is danger that capital would thus not be saved in sufficient quantity, and that if it were not so no power on earth could prevent the earning capacity of labor from suffering the consequences. From mere dearth of capital the socialistic state, though it were more progressive than we think, would be in danger of becoming poorer and poorer. In such a state there may well be realized a stronger democracy than any which a leveling of fortunes would bring. Pulling others down that we may pull ourselves up is not a good initial step in a régime of brotherhood; but raising ourselves and others together is the very best step from the first and throughout. And the fraternity which comes in this way is by far the finest, because of inequality of possessions.



# The Man in the Auto

**EMPEROR WILLIAM** has nineteen automobiles in the royal garage at Berlin.

**THE** Automobile Club of Washington, D. C., recommends that the age limit of auto drivers be raised from sixteen to eighteen.

**WHATEVER** the cause, an overheated cylinder can be told by the grating sound heard at each stroke of the piston. Nine cases out of ten the cause of overheating is not enough lubricating oil.

**A** RECENT court decision in New York states that repairmen cannot collect bills for labor unless they prove their ability to do such work. This will be good news to those men in the auto who have had to pay greenhorns for doing nothing—in some cases for spoiling machines.

**THE** ALL-COMERS handicap race at Brooklands Track, London, England, was won by an American car. As autos of English, German, French, and Italian manufacture were entered, the victory is a splendid tribute to the superiority of the American car.

**WU** TING-FANG, the Chinese minister to the United States, has become a man in the auto. He recently remarked, "I once thought I might like

to go in an airship, but, now that I have tried an automobile, I would prefer to travel by land."

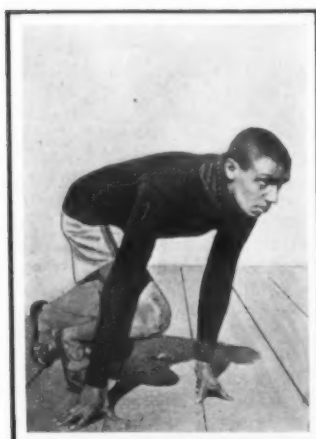
**THE** AUTOMOBILE situation in Spain is ably summed up in the following words of a British commercial attaché in Madrid: "Bad roads, dear petrol, and loss of wealth in the Cuban war have all contributed to the slow development of the motor business in Spain, where motors are still essentially an article de luxe, and for commercial purposes are practically unknown. Moreover, as regards Madrid itself, which is the best market of Spain, the city covers but a small area, and is surrounded by somewhat desolate country and doubtful roads, and the streets of the town itself are, as a rule, peculiarly unsuited to rapid locomotion. There is wealth also in Barcelona and Bilbao, but Madrid is the spendthrift city of Spain, and this is its most striking characteristic. Probably in no city is the proportion of private carriages to wealth so great as here, and in this direction there is a considerable field for a cheap motor which will put the fashionable method of getting about within reach of the persons of very moderate income who now drive about in a carriage. Motoring in Spain is under the protection of the Real Automovil Club de España. The representatives in Madrid of motor-car manufacturers have formed a society, presided over by Señor Crespo, for the protection of their interests."



E. W. COOK, CORNELL, WINNER OF THE BROAD JUMP, AT 22 FEET 8 1-2 INCHES.



L. P. JONES, PENNSYLVANIA, WHO WON THE HALF MILE RUN IN 2 MIN. 2 SEC.



J. B. TAYLOR, PENNSYLVANIA, INTER-COLLEGE CHAMPION, WHO WON THE QUARTER-MILE DASH.



W. F. KRUEGER, SWARTHMORE, WHO WON THE SHOT-PUT WITH A PUT OF 44 FEET.



A. B. SHAW, DARTMOUTH, WHO EQUALLED THE WORLD'S RECORD OF 15 1-5 SEC. FOR THE HIGH HURDLES.



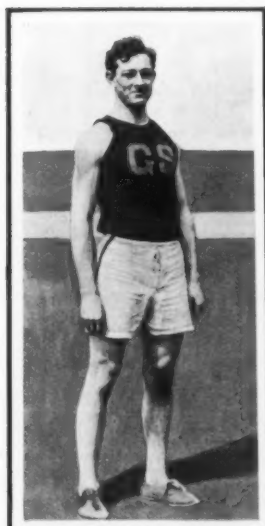
WALTER DRAY, YALE, WORLD'S CHAMPION, CLEARED THE BAR AT 12 FEET IN THE POLE VAULT.



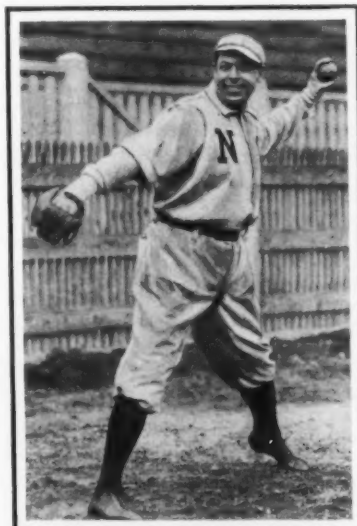
N. J. CARTMELL, PENNSYLVANIA, WINNER OF THE 100- AND 220-YARD DASHES.

## WINNERS IN THE GREAT INTERCOLLEGIATE MEET AT PHILADELPHIA.

Photographs by E. R. Bushnell.



E. R. MERCER, GEORGE SCHOOL, PA. WORLD INTER-SCHOLASTIC CHAMPION POLE VAULTER.



NEWTON, PITCHER OF THE NEW YORK AMERICANS. Pictorial News Co.



DUNN, PITCHER OF THE UNION UNIVERSITY BASEBALL TEAM.—White.



J. A. FITZPATRICK, U. OF P., CAPT. CHAMPION INTER-COL. BASKETBALL TEAM.



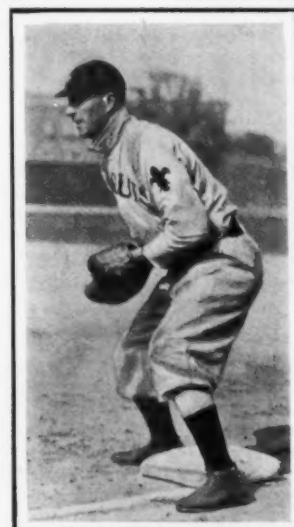
JAY GOULD, AMATEUR COURT-TENNIS CHAMPION OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.



THE FAMOUS LAMB MASCOT OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BASEBALL CLUB.



"SILK" O'LOUGHLIN, THE MOST POPULAR UMPIRE IN THE BIG LEAGUES, AND CATCHER SPENCER, ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.



JONES, FIRST BASE ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.



WILLIAMS, SECOND BASE ST. LOUIS AMERICANS, AND KLEINOW, CATCHER NEW YORK AMERICANS.

## LEADING FIGURES IN THE WORLD OF ATHLETICS.



# The Anti-saloon Crusade

By T. M. Gilmore, President National Model License League

SOMETHING more than one hundred years ago, in the days of Sam Johnson, Burke, Pitt, Sheridan, and Garrick, if we read history aright, it was the custom in good society for ladies to "leave the gentlemen with their wine," and for the gentlemen to proceed to drink each other under the table. Such practices in the age to which we refer did not seem to give offense to public sentiment, but to-day such a practice is unimaginable, and this because public sentiment has radically changed.

Even so the literature of a hundred years ago, and more particularly of preceding times, requires expurgation largely before it is considered suitable for modern readers. As society evolves, our ideas as a people naturally change, and they are doubtless changing for the better; but institutions in our midst do not always keep in touch with public sentiment as it passes from one stage to another, and in consequence we have crusades from time to time which are nothing more than protests on the part of society—crusades which often go to extremes, but which are well-intentioned and which have a good purpose.

The views of the people of this country, for instance, have decidedly changed in regard to the saloon during the last twenty-five or thirty years, and also in regard to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages, and the crusade of the Anti-saloon League is undoubtedly a protest on the part of the people against the saloon because it has not kept in touch with public sentiment, and it is likewise a protest against intemperate drinking on the part of individuals.

The Anti-saloon League in its inception, some fifteen years ago, promised a real salutary reform because it insisted that saloons should obey the law and should be properly conducted, or else they should be prohibited. Encouraged, however, by vast contributions and by the enthusiastic co-operation of several religious denominations, the Anti-saloon League has grown into a gigantic political organization that threatens the absolute annihilation of one of the greatest industries in this country, and that also threatens to curtail—if its work should be successful—the liberty of the individual in regard to his private life.

It may seem a small question with many as to whether a man shall have a right to use wine, beer, or whiskey, but it becomes a big question when we contemplate government dictating to the individual as to what he should eat, or as to what he should drink. From a standpoint of personal liberty, it is fully as dangerous for government to say that a man shall not have a glass of wine with his dinner as it would be to say that he should not use tea, or coffee, or tobacco, or any of the many other things that, to some extent, are used injudiciously and with harmful effects.

The National Model License League agrees fully with the Anti-saloon League that saloons, where licensed, should obey the laws implicitly, and that they should be conducted decently and in accordance with the best public sentiment. That saloons can be conducted in this way is conclusively shown in Germany and other European countries; and in the city of Havana, Cuba, a man does not hesitate to take his wife or his children into a bodega for refreshment, and the bodega occupies the same place in society in Havana that the saloon does in the United States.

The Anti-saloon League, however, is now contending for prohibition in most of the States, and before Congress it is urging national prohibition. That the Anti-saloon League believes that prohibition will ever really prohibit, I seriously doubt, and I am furthermore of the opinion that the organization—I mean by this the few men who control that great movement—is opposed to actual prohibition, on the ground that it would be an invasion of personal liberty; at any rate, the *American Issue*, the leading organ of the Anti-saloon League, recently declared that "there is not a prohibition law in America that denies the use of alcohol."

It is also true that the Anti-saloon League absolutely refuses to provide, as suggested by the National Model License League, a penalty in all prohibitive laws against the purchase and use of alcoholic beverages as well as against the manufacture and sale. It is our contention that as long as the demand for wine, beer, and whiskey exists, it will be supplied from one source or another; and while we do not believe that an edict of government would put a stop to the use of these beverages on the part of a people who last year consumed 134,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits and 1,873,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors, we do insist that it is the height of foolishness to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks when the demand is not interfered with and will certainly be supplied to the fullest extent from other States.

This question of prohibition is an old one, and way back in the '50's some seventeen States adopted laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. As the demand continued and was supplied without interruption, all of these States, with the exception of Maine, returned either to a license or a tax system; in a word, it was discovered, after millions of private property had been confiscated and after millions of revenues had been lost, that it was impossible to secure results from a law of this character in the way of limiting consumption, and more especially as practically every man who voted for the law be-

came a party to its violation. Men never vote for prohibition for themselves, but always for others; and when prohibitive laws are adopted, each voter, and each one of the "others," arranges at once for a supply of wine, beer, or whiskey, either for beverage or medicinal purposes.

Putting aside the question of personal liberty, and for the sake of argument admitting that mankind might be better off if no alcoholic beverages were used, the crusade of the Anti-saloon League, nevertheless, assumes to the thinking man a serious menace to the business interests of this country, because of the impracticability of the legislation which it advocates and the impossibility of bringing about its enforcement.

Since the Anti-saloon League was organized it boasts that it has destroyed the property of the distiller, the brewer, the wholesaler, and the retailer in a very large proportion of the geographical limits of this country. The claim is made by this league that the business has been outlawed in more than one-half of our geographical limits, and that the destruction of property foots up into the millions; and yet it is shown by the reports of the commissioners of internal revenue that during that period the consumption of distilled beverages in this country had increased from 74,000,000 gallons per annum to 134,000,000 gallons per annum, and of fermented liquors from 1,073,000,000 gallons to 1,873,000,000 gallons. Making due allowance for the increase in population, as shown by the United States census, this gives us an increased per capita consumption of distilled liquors of from 1.07 to 1.58, and of fermented beverages from 15.5 to 22.0 gallons. As these figures are indisputable, they would seem to render a terrific indictment against the Anti-saloon League because of the destruction of such vast properties and revenues without in the slightest degree lessening the consumption of alcoholic beverages; in fact, the increased consumption per capita, which is properly attributed to the passage of prohibitive laws, would seem to justify apprehension and to deserve special notice.

In dry territory the demand for alcoholic beverages is supplied principally through mail-order houses, and this means that the individual buys in quantities; and the statistics quoted above would seem to show that this results in a more liberal consumption than is the case where the individual buys a glass of beer or a drink of whiskey from places licensed to retail them.

Admitting the impossibility of enforcing prohibition by the passage of laws which merely prohibit the manufacture and sale, the crusade of the Anti-saloon League becomes at once a question of gigantic importance to the business interests of the country, to the national government, to the States, and to the municipalities.

It is estimated that there are at the present time invested in the manufacture and sale of wines, beers, whiskeys, etc., in this country, and in the collateral trades dependent upon this industry, something like \$3,000,000,000. The number of men employed will aggregate about 1,000,000, the revenues to the general government amount each year to about \$200,000,000, and to the States and municipalities about \$70,000,000. Should the Anti-saloon League crusade prove successful from the standpoint of the men in control of that organization, all of this property and all of these revenues would be destroyed, and at least 1,000,000 men would find it necessary to seek other employment. Furthermore, the effect of prohibition in various States would be felt seriously, if not disastrously, by the producers of corn, rye, and barley, by the lumber men, the manufacturers and dealers in machinery, by the railroads, the stove makers, the barrel makers, the bottle makers, the label makers, the box makers, the cork manufacturers, by the men who raise horses, those manufacturing harness and wagons, by the real-estate dealers, the builders of homes, the butcher, the baker, the grocer, and more especially by the general taxpayer.

So terrific would be the result of national prohibition that the business man must shrink from contemplating a future threatening such a catastrophe. National prohibition, unless it came very gradually, indeed, would bring about the greatest panic the country ever experienced. In the State of Kentucky alone some \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 are invested in what is known as the liquor business, and we have on storage in that State at the present time about 130,000,000 gallons of whiskey of various ages. It is by far the greatest industry in the State, and yet the Anti-saloon League has openly announced its intention of electing a Legislature next year that will absolutely annihilate these vast properties by the passage of statutory prohibition against the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. In Tennessee a similar crusade is being led by Mr. Carmack, who is making the race for Governor before the Democratic party. The distilling and brewing properties in Tennessee are by no means so great as in Kentucky, but they aggregate millions, and their destruction would prove a very serious loss to that State should the ideas of the Anti-saloon League prevail.

The National Model License League admits without hesitation that the retail liquor business of this country has not always been conducted as it must be

conducted if the legalized saloon is to remain a permanent factor in society. We believe that the properly conducted saloon is an important factor socially, because it provides a place of resort for the general public and one that is really needed. The rich man has his club, and it fills a want in his life, and the workingman also demands a place where he can meet his friends in a sociable way; and even as the beer garden in Germany, the café in France, or the bodega in Spain fills this want, so it is filled, and must be filled, by the saloon or some place corresponding with the saloon.

That the saloon should obey the law, however, and that it should be properly conducted, is admitted and contended for, not alone by the general public and by the press, but by the distillers, the brewers, the wholesalers, and a very large percentage of the retailers of this country. It should not be forgotten, however, that the saloon is a creature of environment; and even as a man may be driven to crime by oppressive legislation, so the saloon in its struggle for existence is driven to do many things that the saloon-keeper does not indorse and would gladly avoid. Self-preservation, however, is the first law of nature, and as long as licenses to retail liquors are issued by the year, and as long as the fate of the retail liquor dealer financially depends each year upon the whims or the prejudices of a licensing board, or a judge, or a political boss, so long is it inevitable that the saloon-keeper must remain an aggressive factor in politics.

It is also true that excessive license compels all saloon-keepers, except those whose places are most fortunately situated, to handle inferior, and in some cases adulterated, goods in their efforts to survive; and in regard to obedience to law I do not hesitate to say that this cannot be expected from a saloon-keeper so long as his license is made a thing of small value, and so long as the penalty for the infraction of law is left discretionary with the judge. Judges may be influenced by political bosses, and this means that penalties will be minimized in the cases of saloon-keepers who desire to violate the laws; and where the penalties are minimized and where they are insignificant as compared with the profits accruing from the violation of law, they encourage continued violation on the part of the element in the trade referred to, and competition does the rest.

However much inclined a saloon-keeper may be to close his business at eleven o'clock if the law should name that hour, he can hardly afford to do so if his competitor at the next corner keeps open until twelve o'clock. The laws of trade are as immutable as the laws of nature, and the saloon-keeper is compelled by competition to do things that he does not approve of, just as one business man may be compelled to insist upon a rebate from a railroad in violation of law because his competitor secures such a rebate.

The purpose of the model license law is to take the retail liquor dealer out of politics as a retail liquor dealer, to make him a free man in his business life, and to compel obedience to law on his part by making the penalty for the violation of law mandatory and severe. We contend:

*First.* That the license to the retailer should renew itself year after year without any possible interference on the part of any licensing board, judge, or political boss. These licenses should be transferable from one to another, as any other property is transferred, and they should become a part of an estate, as the good-will of any other business becomes part of an estate.

*Second.* That no more licenses should be issued in future until the proportion is not more than one for each five hundred of population. The purpose of this limitation would be to give value to each license.

*Third.* That while a license should yield a good annual return to government, it should not be excessive, and this for the reasons above stated.

*Fourth.* That all licenses should provide for absolute obedience to law, and for the suspension of the business of the licensee upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction of the violation of any law in the conduct of his business, and for a second conviction, there should be immediate cancellation of the license, and it should be provided that the holder should not be licensed again in that State to retail liquors. The law should provide that the judge shall have no choice but to enter judgment. This would make the enforcement of the law automatic, and would leave no chance for a show of favoritism or leniency from the bench.

*Fifth.* That there should be a penalty provided in all laws governing the retail liquor trade against any minor over eighteen who represents himself to be of age in order to procure intoxicants. This last clause is intended for the protection of the retail liquor dealer as well as society.

A license of this character would be very valuable, and in the larger cities would be worth thousands of dollars, and it could not be disturbed so long as the holder was absolutely obedient to law. The second conviction of the violation of law, however, would cancel this license, and therefore we contend that the holder would be of all men most anxious to obey law. Give the retailer a license of this character, and he will feel that society is treating him fairly, and he will take a pride in his business because it will become a permanent business with him, and therefore his one desire would be to elevate it in every possible way. Under a license of this character the retail liquor dealer, instead of feeling as he does to-day—that he is abused and hounded and blackmailed—would have the feeling of standing equal before the law with other men, and he would take a pride in his business and in its being conducted properly. We are all, whether saloon-keepers or not, what the laws and our environment make us. As the Bishop of London once said as he pointed to a man on his way to Newgate, "But for the grace of God there goes the Bishop of London."



# Swift's Pride Soap

Will Make Your Housework Easier



Swift's Pride Soap is cleansing, efficient, economical and will not injure either the hands or fabrics.

It makes a quick, lasting suds that removes dirt and spots from clothing and linens and imparts a luster to glass, china and varnished surfaces.



Order Swift's Pride Soap and use it in kitchen, laundry and for general cleaning. Swift's Pride Washing Powder is a pulverized soap that will make your rough cleaning easy.

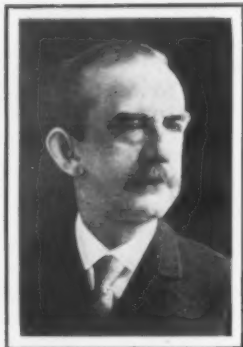


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Dealers supplied by Swift & Company



## Men of Note at the Republican National Convention



SENATOR CRANE, OF MASS.,  
Who has been suggested as chairman of the Republican National Committee.—Copyright, 1907, by Harris & Ewing.



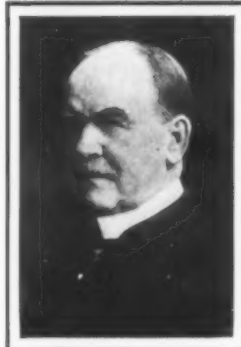
SENATOR BURROWS, OF MICH.,  
Temporary chairman of the convention.  
Reidsema.



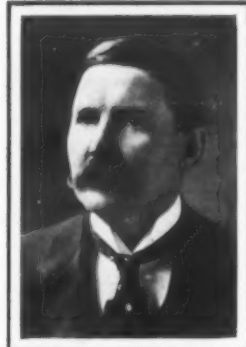
SENATOR LONG, OF KANSAS,  
Who will second Taft's nomination.—Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.



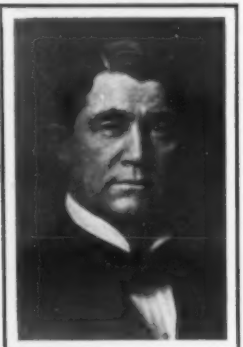
SENATOR LODGE, OF MASS.,  
Permanent chairman of the convention.  
Copyright by Clinedinst.



SENATOR HOPKINS, OF ILLINOIS,  
Chairman of the committee on resolutions.  
Harris & Ewing



SENATOR DOLLIVER, OF IOWA,  
Who is also to second Taft's nomination for the Presidency.  
Copyright by Clinedinst.



GOVERNOR HANLY, OF IND.,  
Who is to nominate Fairbanks.  
Moffett.



BISHOP P. J. MULDOON (R. C.)  
Who offered prayer on the opening day.—Copyright, 1901, Gibson Art Galleries.



FRANK H. HITCHCOCK,  
Manager of Secretary Taft's nomination campaign.  
Harris & Ewing.



LAFAYETTE B. GLEASON,  
Of Albany, N. Y., assistant general secretary of the convention.  
Albany Art Union.



RABBI TOBIAS SCHANFARBER,  
Of Chicago, one of the convention chaplains.



GOVERNOR FORT, OF N. J.,  
Who has been mentioned for the vice-presidency.  
Brady.

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

CHARLES R. INGALLS, ex-justice of the New York State Supreme Court, at Troy, N. Y., May 28th, aged 89.

James K. Jones, ex-United States Senator from Arkansas and Democratic national chairman during the Bryan campaigns, at Washington, D. C., June 1st, aged 69.

Martin C. Day, well-known newspaper man of Providence, R. I., at New York, June 1st.

M. Habans Paulus, once a famous comic-opera singer, in Paris, France, June 1st, aged 53.

Prince David Kalaniana'ole, one of the best-known men in Hawaii, at San Francisco, June 2d, aged 50.

William Hammond Hubbard, formerly assistant to Professor Alexander G. Bell, and said to be the first person to hear the human voice reproduced on the telephone, at Chicago, June 1st, aged 50.

Sir Robert D. Reid, a famous bridge builder and interested in extensive business enterprises in Newfoundland, at Montreal, June 3d.



CONGRESSMAN BURTON, OF OHIO,  
Who is to nominate Mr. Taft.  
Copyright, 1907, by Harris & Ewing.



JOHN R. MALLOY, OF OHIO,  
General secretary of the National convention.  
Baker Art Gallery.

Daniel H. McMillan, formerly State senator of New York and district Federal judge in New Mexico, at Denver, Col., June 4th, aged 59.

Albert Gallatin Dow, ex-State senator of New York, at Randolph, N. Y., May 30th, aged nearly 100.

Bishop Edward Wilson, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, at Metuchen, N. J., June 3d, aged 88.

George West Wilson, president of the Jacksonville Times-Union Company, at Jacksonville, Fla., June 2d, aged 49.

George F. Payne, builder of the Pennsylvania State capitol, indicted on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, at Philadelphia, June 7th, aged 55.

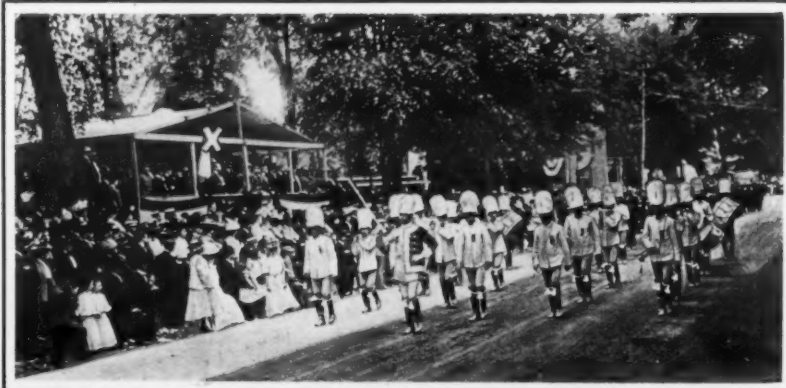
William Emory Quinby, for many years editor of the Detroit Free Press and once ambassador to the Netherlands, at Detroit, June 7th, aged 73.

Peter White, of Marquette, a pioneer in iron and copper mining in Michigan, at Detroit, June 6th, aged 78.

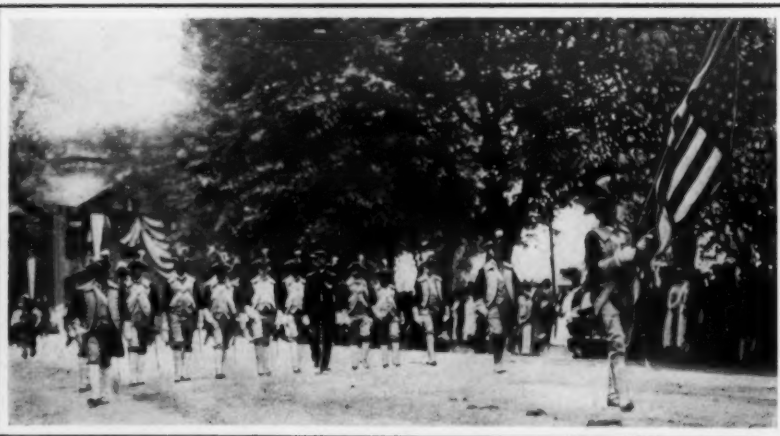
General Guillermo Garcia, of the Uruguayan army and a prominent Nationalist, at Buenos Ayres, June 7th.



VISITORS INSPECTING THE OLD NEW YORK SENATE BUILDING ERECTED TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO.



CELEBRATION PARADE PASSING THE REVIEWING-STAND, ON WHICH STOOD GOVERNOR HUGHES (X).



SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE PARADE.



G. A. R. MEN RIDING IN THE PROCESSION—SOME OF THE OLDEST INHABITANTS OF KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, N. Y., CELEBRATES ITS TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Photographs by B. G. Phillips.





### "Pure Lard" Doesn't Mean Leaf Lard

A lard can be labeled "Pure Lard" even though it is made from various hog fats.

Lard made entirely from hog fat is pure lard.

Suet and tallow are both beef fats, yet there's a vast difference. There is just as great difference between "Pure Lard" and "Leaf Lard."



### "Leaf Brand" Doesn't Mean Leaf Lard

Such-and-Such "Leaf Brand" means simply a brand of ordinary lard.

It is to leaf lard what skimmed milk is to cream.

When a maker gives you real leaf lard, be sure he will say "Leaf Lard" on the label.

He will never say "Leaf Brand."

## How to be Sure of Leaf Lard

There is not enough leaf lard produced to supply one-tenth of the people.

It is made from that flaky bit of fat which surrounds the hog's kidneys.

There is plenty of other fat in a hog, but only this trifle of leaf fat.

So it goes only to those who insist on it.

You can know leaf lard by the label.

Any lard which is Government inspected must be branded correctly. Labels today can't lie.

But be sure that the label says "Leaf Lard"—"Armour's 'Simon Pure' Leaf Lard"—not merely "Pure Lard;" not any "Leaf Brand." Look for the words "Leaf Lard." Then the law insures that it's made from leaf fat only.

Leaf fat is to other hog fat what beef suet is to tallow. Suet is the kidney fat of beef—leaf, the kidney fat of hogs.

You would not accept tallow if you wanted beef suet.

Be just as sure, when you want leaf lard, that you don't get a common lard.

Some of our mothers, back on the farm, made a lard that we remember. They used only leaf fat. They knew.

Thousands of women say today, "I wish I could get that old-fashioned lard now."

But you can get it. It was simply leaf fat, refined in an open kettle.

So is Armour's "Simon Pure." But we have open jacketed kettles, and we employ infinite skill. So our lard has an exquisite flavor which farm-made lard always lacked.

It pays to be careful, for leaf is the cream of lards.

Leaf lard makes flaky, delicious pastry such as common lard can't make. Leaf lard has the flavor.

It is even most economical, because one needs to use only two-thirds as much.

For cooking, it is even better than butter, because it doesn't cook so dry.

Use it once and you will always insist on it. You will never again buy blindly. You will see that the label plainly says:

**Armour's "Simon Pure" Leaf Lard**



### You Don't Get Leaf Lard from a Tub

When one asks simply for "lard," the dealer will usually dip it out of a tub.

Such people, he thinks, are not very particular. Else they would not buy from an open tub, exposed to all the dirt, all the odors of the store.

So you may be certain the dealer doesn't have leaf lard in that tub.



### See that the Label Says Leaf Lard

When the label reads "Armour's 'Simon Pure' Leaf Lard," you get what the label says. The laws forbid misbranding.

Note the deeply wrinkled top—the sign of the purest leaf.

The pail is air-tight, with a seal over the top. No other lard reaches the housewife with this Government seal unbroken.

## Armour's "Simon Pure" Leaf Lard

Sold Everywhere in 3's, 5's and 10's

## What the Name "Armour" Means

Have you ever thought of this?

Back of every Armour product is a world-wide business that depends for success on quality.

People will eventually get what they like best. There is no doubt of that. We can't hold your trade unless we deserve it.

And we must deserve it better than others, because of our larger production. We must control an enormous trade to dispose of it.

We produce more leaf lard, for instance, than any concern in the world. We must of necessity make it the best lard.

No skill is too costly, no care too extreme, if it improves that lard even a trifle. For we can't sell the most lard if anyone makes lard better. That goes without saying.

So with all Armour products. We cannot long be leaders unless we lead in our qualities.

Our products are clean, and healthful, and correctly branded. The laws insure that.

We have a small army of Government inspectors around us. From the animal to the consumer, every process is watched by them.

We could not put out anything deceptive, unclean or unhealthful, even if so inclined.

But the name "Armour" means more.

It means that the highest skill that we know has been employed in the making. It means that years of experience have served to perfect it. It means that our vast reputation, and all that depends on it, is deliberately placed at stake on it.

We are not so unwise to seek your trade in this expensive way, without knowing that our products will keep it.

**ARMOUR AND COMPANY**



# The World's Greatest Grain and Provision Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade

By Ben B. Bryan

**N**EXT in importance to the Republican national convention for Chicago will be the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of her greatest institution—the Chicago Board of Trade. Perhaps no other public institution in the world of trade has had such growth in sixty years, has passed through so many early trials, and in later years so broadened its facilities and its influence. It has become a factor in the commerce of two continents, and is in its present-day greatness the most active and powerful single influence for good for the millions of farmers whose cereals and products pass through the hands of its membership and find profitable markets all over importing Europe.

There are many striking reasons for a jubilee of this kind for the Chicago Board of Trade at this time.

This institution has rounded out threescore years without deviation from the aims and principles set forth by its founders, and to-day stands for everything that is square and equitable in commercial circles the world around.

It has more firmly than ever established itself as the leading American exchange in making prices and regulating trade relations with foreign countries. Recently the fast-growing grain interests of Argentina decided to establish an exchange at Buenos Ayres, to better protect wheat and corn raisers of that republic, and the Chicago Board of Trade was taken as a model for the institution, which is already a success.

It has, through its transportation bureau co-operating with other commercial bodies, persuaded the great systems of railroads, East and West, to abandon discrimination in rates and give to Chicago her just rail traffic.

It has, of late years, exercised friendly but firm control over the powerful elevator systems, making rules more equitable for all concerned than was possible in earlier years.

It has waged a successful fight against bucket shops for a quarter of a century, and has the proud satisfaction of seeing these gambling imitations of legitimate trading methods fast passing into oblivion, due to more stringent laws in nearly every State.

It has stood up and made a square, open fight against proposed legislation calculated to interfere with future contracts and to cripple the stock, grain, and cotton exchanges of the whole country, and, back of this, to work certain injury to agriculture, banking, transportation, and commerce in other lines.

It has, moreover, very recently demonstrated the greatness of its business resources by the handling of a volume of actual property which must command the respect of all who read and comprehend the figures. For the month of May just past deliveries on contracts for the three leading cereals were approximately 3,000,000 bushels wheat, 6,000,000 bushels corn, 10,000,000 bushels oats. Deliveries of other cereals and seeds raised the total property delivered on May contracts to about 20,000,000 bushels, representing a cash value of \$16,000,000. Add to this the important item of live-stock products taken and paid for on the month's contracts, and the total approaches close to \$20,000,000. Stating the same month's business in the shape of actual movement of property, it appears that receipts of grain for the twenty-five business days of May were 15,500,000 bushels, and shipments same period 19,000,000 bushels. Yet in the handling of all this property, with all the intricacies which arise out of freights, grading, storage, insurance, settlements day after day, and final deliveries, there was not a default on a bushel of grain or a pound of product, nor even a dispute between members which could not be promptly and amicably adjusted by the exchange committees on appeals and arbitration. It is a business record of which the members of the great exchange may well be proud.

## PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND ANTI-OPTION LAWS.

Readers who kept abreast of current events during the recent session of Congress are aware that many Representatives were eager to introduce bills to prohibit trading in futures, or, more broadly speaking, to make illegal all contracts for future delivery (except under impossible conditions) in grain, cotton, and stocks. That the effort to place unnatural restraint upon business on the exchanges met with any serious following was due largely to the belief that much of the financial depression of the fall and early winter of 1907 was traceable to a shrinkage in values, for which Wall Street was responsible. So the cure for the ailment, whether the diagnosis was correct or incorrect, was the knife for all institutions where trade is based on contracts for the future. Many of the measures proposed were plainly unconstitutional, others were absurd in their effort to nail boards across the doors and windows of the big stock and produce exchanges, while the bills which aimed to do the least really looked the most threatening for a time to the officials and members of the big financial and commercial bodies.

There was a short period of undue agitation. This was followed by a period of education, during which the defenders of the institutions and their business methods threw a flood of light on the whole subject of exchange contracts. The public enlisted at once in a study of the merits of exchanges and the great field they fill in the progress of the business world. There was a timely warning from President Roosevelt that,

whatever legislation might be aimed at the abuses of speculation, there could be no safety in disturbing the foundations of institutions which are a part of the



HANDSOME AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

necessary and legitimate commerce of the world. That the spasmodic wave of ill-founded anti-option legislation had its rise and fall all inside of ninety days was due to a few very apparent and important facts:

First, that the public east of the Alleghany Mountains knew that speculation on the big grain and cotton exchanges had no more to do with the panic of last fall than it had to do with the changes of the moon.

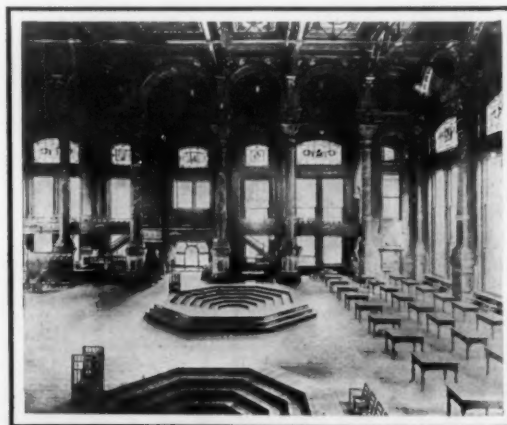
Second, that Germany of late years furnished the world with a colossal failure in attempting to prohibit the natural operation of open markets—an experiment which cost agriculturists of that country enormous sums before the bourses could be reopened in response to enormous petitions of the farmers themselves.

Third, that cotton raisers were at the very time suffering millions of dollars' losses from depression in cotton prices caused by misguided legislation in many Southern States against speculation or making of future contracts on exchanges.

Fourth, that it was easy of demonstration that open-world markets for grain alone stand between producers and trust-made, ruination prices, and that the speculator carries the load and takes the risks after the crops leave the hands of grain raisers.

Fifth, that it was made clear to law-makers and the public that no responsibility can rest on an institution like the Chicago Board of Trade, because, in all its field in the world of trade, it is beset with abuses, chiefly in the shape of bucket-shop systems, which prey on the public—parasites which the officials and members of the exchange have expended many thousands of dollars yearly to exterminate.

The public heard the arguments, weighed the reasons for and against the proposed legislation, learned through the press the facts presented before the President and the congressional committee, and its verdict has been a silent but clearly understood veto of the ill-advised attempts to frame legislation which must clearly react on the entire commercial, financial, and carrying interests of the country, and punish, first and most of all, the producers whom the



EXCHANGE FLOOR, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, SHOWING CORN AND WHEAT PITTS, SPECTATORS' GALLERY, AND SAMPLE TABLES.

demagogues profess a desire to benefit. Again, anti-option legislation is dead from too much exposure of its futility before the highest tribunal—sane public sentiment.

William S. Warren, ex-president of the Board of Trade, states the case of the exchange in its relations to the business world as follows:

The Board of Trade is the foundation upon which rests the farmer's ability to market his grain immediately at a fair price. It is the very heart of the great grain body, into which flow the cereals to be pumped out in the shape of prompt cash for the producer. It is doubtful if many of the men who are attempting now to abolish sales for future delivery realize just what this crippling of America's market system would mean to them. If every grain dealer in the land should be required to have in his possession the actual produce before the consummation of the deal, the agriculturists would stand face to face with disaster. The ultimate result would be that the clutch of a milling trust, which probably would be the only logical buyer under such conditions, would be constantly upon the throat of the farmer, forcing him to accept any prices which the boss of the market might be willing to pay him. No such condition can arise under the present system. Moreover, the transportation facilities of the country would be turned upside down, congested far worse than now at the crop season, and lacking in traffic at other times.

America leads the world in the production of cereals; in 1907 the United States produced 634,087,000 bushels of wheat. This was over one-fifth of the total production of the world, which aggregated 3,062,120,000 bushels. During the year the United States exported 15,500,044 barrels of flour; likewise the United States leads the world in the matter of corn production. In 1907 this country raised 2,592,000,000 bushels of corn, leaving the rest of the world far behind in the race, for its aggregate corn crop was only 693,000,000 bushels. Out of 3,185,843,000 bushels of oats raised the world over in 1907, the United States produced 754,443,000 bushels, almost a third of the total production.

It must be remembered that this magnificent crop surplus makes the maintenance of a perpetual and active market not only a great resource, but a very positive necessity. It is sustained now by the system which distributes a year's crop over the succeeding months to the next harvest. How?

The farmer who has plodded weary miles plowing his land, who has carefully planted his seed and passed anxious nights and days figuring on possible excessive rainfall or drought, waiting for the harvest that will tell the tale of ruin or success, has done his share of the work. He cannot be expected to spend weeks and months of nerve-racking effort in marketing his produce. By all that is right and just, he should be enabled immediately to realize money from the fruitage of his fields, leaving the burden of future work and worry to others. So far as the crop goes, his labors should be ended.

The local elevator man stands as a buffer between the farmer and the great world-market. In a few instances the proprietor is a capitalist, but, as a rule, his money backing is modest and his resources will not permit him to buy large quantities of grain, taking the chance of a rise or fall in prices between the date of purchase of the produce from the agriculturist and its final actual delivery, taking into consideration the unavoidable delays involved in its shipment to its destination.

If the speculator did not step in right at this point, the milling corporations in this country and abroad would be the only legitimate outlet for the tremendous surplus grain production of the country. The inevitable result would be that the farmer would meet a price dictator, because competition would be eliminated. It is the business of the speculator to take chances. So, collectively, speculators furnish the money or credit necessary to carry a big part of the immense crop surplus of the country from the time of its harvest right up to the time it is consumed. That sustains prices. The year's supply and the year's demand thus govern the prices. Coupled with their financial ability to shoulder the burden is the inclination to do so, and the two motives have the opportunity to prove themselves the American farmers' most practical benefactors.

Because of the presence and activity in the pit of the speculator, buying and selling on the instant at the smallest turn, taking advantage of the smallest fraction of variation in price, the producer receives a higher figure for his grain, charges of every description are reduced, and margins of profits in handling are cut to the lowest possible basis. Because of the constant alertness of the speculator, a steady market is maintained, year in and year out. It is not making an extravagant claim to state that, at least ten months out of the year, the operations of the speculator are more potent in buoying up the price of grain and provisions than any other factor in the market. Values would become revolutionized in an instant if speculative trade transactions should be interfered with.

Putting a stop to the practice of selling futures, thus making it necessary for the miller, the exporter, and local buyers to take a risk of possible loss, would, I feel certain, result in a loss to the producer of at

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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

THE TROUBLE with this country, and with the present condition of affairs, is that we are all anxious to have prosperity, but we are not willing to fight for it. We like to sit in the boat and glide gracefully along the stream, but, when it comes to rough water, we want some one else to take the oars. The farmer is willing that every trust in sight should be "busted," but when he organizes a combination to maintain the price of cotton, wool, milk, butter, or potatoes, he wants to be let alone. The workingman listens to demagogues of the Bryan stripe and joins in the outcry against the rich and against Wall Street, and wants to bust the trusts to the bitter end under the Sherman anti-trust law; but Gompers goes to Washington to have the labor trust excepted from the provisions of the Sherman law. New States like Oklahoma and great States like Texas open their arms widely and invite capital, while their Legislatures pass fool laws to tax capital to death and to drive capitalists to jail or to the poorhouse.

In a recent interesting circular letter issued by the banking house of Hambleton & Co., Baltimore, attention is called to what is known as the commodity clause of the rate law passed by Congress, and which went into effect on the 1st of May last. This law forbids railroads that own coal mines from hauling, in interstate commerce, the products of their mines. Hambleton & Co. some time ago negotiated the sale of the bonds of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad, and attracted the attention of investors by stating that these bonds were not only a mortgage upon the railway, but also upon its thousands of acres of valuable coal lands which its charter authorized it to hold. The bankers now raise the question whether Congress can legally say that a railroad which happens to own a coal property, and which has owned and operated the same for many years, can be deprived of the privilege of operating this property, to its great detriment and loss and the consequent loss to the investors who purchased its bonds in good faith. This is an interesting question, and it confronts other railroads.

An effort was made at the recent session of Congress to induce it to suspend the operation of the commodity clause until the next session, but it failed, and the law has now gone into effect. J. S. Bache & Co., the well-known New York bankers, in their circular letter of May 2d, pointed out that the penalty under this law is \$5,000 on each car shipped, and that the fines, if enforced, would amount to \$16,000,000 a day, eating up every commodity road in the country in a few months, sweeping these corporations off the face of the earth as if by fire or earthquake; and yet this absurd law is on the statute-book. Other laws not quite as drastic are playing their part in continuing the business depression. Mr. B. F. Yoakum, of the Rock Island Railroad, has shown that the gross earnings of our railroads have decreased over fifteen per cent., or at the rate of \$400,000,000 a year, and that eight per cent. of this decrease has been due to legislative acts or orders of railroad commissions, reducing freight, passenger, and express rates; and yet these railroads last year made an advance in wages aggregating the enormous sum of \$75,000,000!

Is it surprising that, after this astonishing statement made in St. Louis by Mr. Yoakum, his suggestion was quickly followed that the merchants and manufacturers of the country unite to demand of both the great political parties that they cease further to menace the country's business interest? My readers may say that it is absurd to believe that the penalty of \$16,000,000 a day on the railroads for violating the

commodity clause will ever be enforced by any court in the land. What short memories the people have! That conservative and careful journal, the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in a recent issue said: "The \$29,000,000 fine imposed in August upon the Standard Oil Company did as much to disturb confidence and

precipitate the panic as any single event." It may be said that the Standard Oil Company was found guilty of serious offenses, but it has been repeatedly told, to those who would listen to the facts of the case, that the \$29,000,000 fine was imposed for merely a technical violation of the law, and that, instead of enjoying a rebate from the Alton Railroad, the Standard Oil was paying the latter exactly the regular and scheduled rate which was charged by two competing lines.

It is all well enough to say that violations of the law, whether technical or otherwise, should be punished. This sounds well, but it is not reasonable. For instance, at a recent banquet in Chicago Mr. W. J. Bryan declared that during the panic none of the national banks had fully observed the law restricting the amount of loans that could be made to a single person, and he added with truth that if this law had been strictly enforced the panic would have been far greater than it was. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has stated recently that the steel trust during the panic was permitted by the authorities at Washington to buy control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, in order to prevent a crash in certain banking circles which seemed to be impending. The President himself has on numerous occasions been accused of going beyond the limitations of the statutes, but his excuse has always been that circumstances justified his action. It is a common mistake to believe that every law is inexorably enforced. On the

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### The World's Greatest Grain and Provision Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade.

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least five cents a bushel—perhaps even twice that sum, as they could not "hedge" their purchases. Hedging acts as insurance. The export trade, especially, would be interfered with, as few dealers would be willing to assume the risk of serious fluctuation in price between the time of the purchase and its delivery at its final destination. So long as it is possible to buy and sell "futures" covering the amount of his purchase during the time of its transportation, and thus with absolute certainty protect himself against loss, the dealer is willing to ship the grain to foreign countries. If this measure of protection is taken from him, export trade is bound to be seriously affected.

As a matter of fact, a very small percentage of the members of the Board of Trade engage in speculation. They are brokers, with a regular clientele of millers, dealers, and exporters, for whom they make purchases and sales involving the actual delivery of the grain. A few members speculate, but their number is small compared with the brokers who are engaged in a regular business of buying and selling for their customers, charging a small

commission to cover their labor in acting as agents. The fight to keep the ethics of the Board of Trade entirely above reproach has always involved bitter warfare against the bucket-shops. They have been pretty well driven out of Chicago now, and the Board of Trade has declared its intention to continue the fight against its nefarious imitators until such time as they are effectually stamped out; then the largest grain markets in the world will not be confused with the freebooting of their counterfeit.

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.** "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.

### If Your Dinner Distresses,

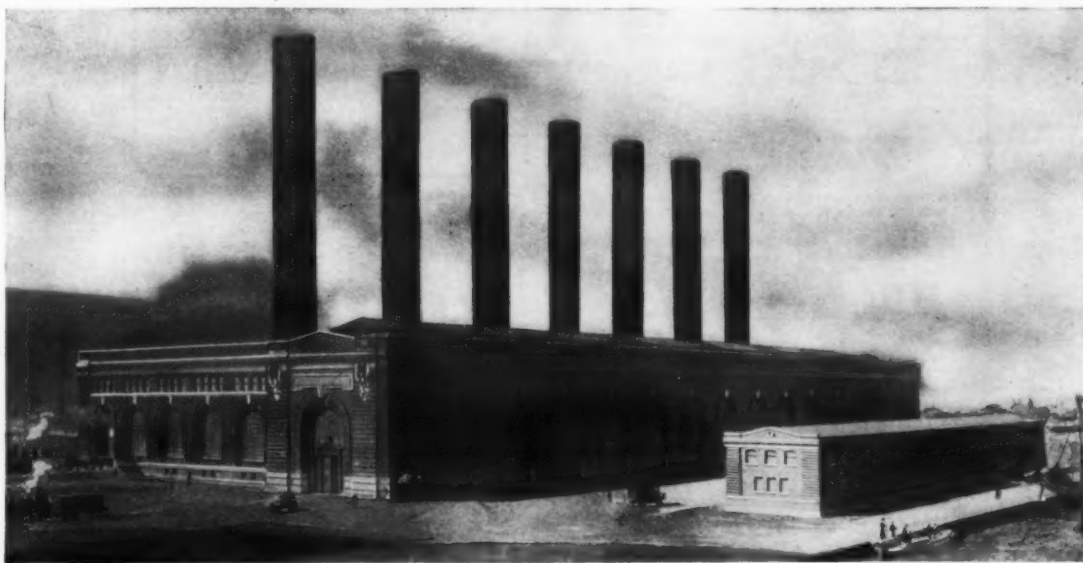
HALF a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass of water will bring quick relief.

### Whipped Cream.

The large percentage of cream in Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) permits of satisfactory whipping, if milk and utensils are thoroughly chilled. Use flat or coarse wire whipper. Quickest results are obtained by whipping in bowl packed in ice.



NEW CORN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING, CORNER OF LA SALLE AND ADAMS STREETS, CHICAGO.



THE FISK STREET TURBINE POWER-HOUSE OF THE COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY, CHICAGO, THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD—GENERATING CAPACITY SUFFICIENT TO LIGHT SIMULTANEOUSLY OVER 2,000,000 16-CANDLE-POWER INCANDESCENT LAMPS—A MONUMENTAL FACTOR IN CHICAGO'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.



PARTIAL VIEW OF THE MAIN OFFICE OF FRED S. JAMES & CO., CHICAGO, WHICH IS AMONG THE LARGEST INSURANCE OFFICES IN THE WORLD, AND IS SAID TO BE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IN FURNISHINGS, APPOINTMENTS, AND ARRANGEMENT.



## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 597.)

contrary, laws that may work injustice are not infrequently suspended in operation, just as a judge suspends sentence on a convicted prisoner when circumstances justify leniency. Common sense is and ought to be the overruling and guiding principle in and out of the courts. Otherwise the laws might be so administered as to work grave hardship and in some instances great injustice.

Capital, it has been said, is the most timid of all things. This may be true in some instances, but in this great country capital has taken the greatest risks in the development of our railways and our industries, and would have continued to take these risks in unlimited degree but for harsh and repressive legislation. Taking the risk, it was entitled to the profit. It may be said that capital has its sins to atone for, and I do not deny it; but who is there, or what is there, that is perfect? Laws to curb evil tendencies, and prevent iniquities, and to punish wrong, I do not criticise. They will be needed as long as man is weak and fallible; but every law should have as its basis a foundation of justice, and not a spirit of malignant envy, not a desire to win public favor or to satisfy vengeful feelings.

The stock market, I believe, reflects public sentiment more and more from day to day. If the outcome of the presidential election shall tend to conservatism, we shall have a renewal of confidence, a re-establishment of credit, and ultimately a splendid restoration of prosperity. Let the people see to it that, getting what they want, they want the right thing.

S. Hagerstown, Md.: I am unable to answer your inquiries. They involve questions of law, and I believe you should consult an attorney regarding the proper course of action.

R. Detroit: I regard the bonds of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., of California, with a bonus of five shares of stock, offered by N. W. Halsey & Co., as a speculation rather than an investment.

Tobacco, Albany: American Tobacco preferred pays 6 per cent. and is selling about on the same basis as other 6 per cent. industrial stocks. The dividends being restricted, it has more of an investment than a speculative character and is favorably regarded.

S. New York: To answer would require more time and space than I can give, and it would also involve questions that are puzzling many lawyers. The complexities of the local traction situation surpass comprehension, and I have carefully refrained from passing an opinion regarding them.

E. Rutland, Vt.: 1. Not members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange and no rating available. 2. I think well of Int. Mer. Marine pref. for a long pull, for ultimately I believe it may be helped by government subvention. Just now ocean travel is suffering from the business depression and this will probably be a bad year for all the steamship lines.

Investor, Moline, Ill.: I am told that *Broadway Magazine* is making steady gains. It is a vigorous, progressive enterprise. Two hundred thousand dollars for the name, good-will, circulation, and advertising patronage is not considered excessive. It would cost more than that to start a new magazine. Caleb T. Litchfield, secretary of *Broadway Magazine*, Herald Square, New York, will give details of the special offer.

## "TWO TOPERS."

A Teacher's Experience.

"My friends call me 'The Postum Preacher,'" writes a Minnesota school-teacher, "because I preach the gospel of Postum everywhere I go, and have been the means of liberating many 'coffee-top slaves.'"

"I don't care what they call me, so long as I can help others to see what they lose by sticking to coffee, and can show them the way to steady nerves, clear brain and general good health by using Postum."

"While a school girl I drank coffee and had fits of trembling and went through a siege of nervous prostration, which took me three years to rally from."

"Mother coaxed me to use Postum, but I thought coffee would give me strength. So things went, and when I married I found my husband and I were both coffee toppers, and I can sympathize with a drunkard who tries to leave off his cups."

"At last, in sheer desperation, I bought a package of Postum, followed directions about boiling it, served it with good cream and asked my husband how he liked the coffee."

"We each drank three cups apiece, and what a satisfied feeling it left! Our conversion has lasted several years and will continue as long as we live, for it has made us new—nerves are steady, appetites good, sleep sound and refreshing."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## Railroad and Industrial Stocks

Write for Circular No. 53, describing standard railroad and industrial investment stocks listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,  
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## 8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Loans

Absolutely safe. Secured by improved Houston real estate of double the value of loan.  
If you wish an investment as safe as U. S. Bonds and paying 8 per cent. interest per annum, write me.  
W. M. C. McLELLAND, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Texas.

St., Brooklyn, N. Y.: I have never had faith in the proposition for it always seemed to me to be highly speculative, and for that reason I never advised its purchase. I knew nothing of the statements to which you refer. They were not made by me. The concern has no relation with Wall Street, and nobody there knows anything concerning it. I regard the stock as of very little value.

F., Savannah, Ga.: 1. I will make inquiries. Answer by letter. 2. Not unless your claim is put in and that must usually be done by a lawyer. 3. I cannot tell you. 4. For over two years, some of them for several years. 5. I think you have given them fairly in the order of present speculative value. 6. You would have to write to the president or secretary at the home office, which should be indicated on your stock certificate.

Cunningham: 1. A year or two ago Wabash was one of the most promising of the lower-priced stocks. The interference with the plans of the Goulds in creating a great transcontinental system, which has resulted from the panic has depressed the Gould securities and left their future in doubt. 2. The new currency bill is a makeshift and nothing else. It might have been much better and much worse. I believe it will be helpful to a degree, and that it may form the basis for a more comprehensive, logical, and satisfactory measure.

V., Mathews, Va.: 1. As a rule, shares of railroads which are in the hands of receivers are not attractive, because no one knows how much of an assessment may be levied upon them in the process of reorganization. For this reason Chicago Gt. Western common is not being bought freely for speculation. 2. Bethlehem Steel pref. or Va.-Carolina Chemical com. look the most attractive of those on your list at this writing, but conditions may change. I think that Col. Fuel will do better as the iron industry improves. The car equipment companies are doing poorly just now. 3. Toledo St. Louis and Western pref. if it were assured of its 4 per cent. dividends would be cheap. Unless the earnings increase, the dividends must be reduced or suspended. The 4 per cent. bonds ahead of the stock around 70 are therefore more attractive.

C., New Orleans, La.: 1. Convertible bonds are more attractive after the market has had slump than at any other time, because they specially offer a combination of investment and speculation. They rank better than the shares of the company which stand behind them, and the convertible privilege increases in value as the stock advances. 2. The Pennsylvania 3½s are convertible into Pennsylvania stock at 150 per share, up to 1915. 3. I could not give you the income values of all the leading dividend payers, because I have not the room. Some of the best lists that have appeared lately, showing income values of dividend-paying stocks for investment, have been prepared with great deal of care and skill by A. O. Brown & Co., 30 Broad Street, members of the New York Stock Exchange, and the firm will be glad to send them to you if you will mention Jasper.

T., Peoria, Ill.: 1. Con. Gas of New York, before the bill reducing the price of gas to 80 cents was passed, sold at over \$200 a share, and paid 8 per cent. It has very valuable real estate, a large fund amounting to six or seven million dollars on deposit which the courts may award to it if the gas bill is declared unconstitutional, and a virtual monopoly of the business in the greatest city on the continent. This, no doubt, accounts for the recent rise which may pre-empt an increase of dividends. The 6 per cent. convertible bonds due in about a year look like a good investment, around 120. 2. As money becomes easier and more plentiful it will naturally seek the higher class industrial bonds, many of which pay as high as 6 per cent. Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 40 Pine Street, New York, will be glad to give you a list of industrial bonds which they recommend. Ask them to send you their circular No. 73 also.

N. A., Buffalo: 1. I would not borrow money at the present time to put in industrial stocks unless I was abundantly able to do so without fear of loss. While the business prospect is improving, it must not be forgotten that this is a presidential year and therefore a year of more or less uncertainty. The Diamond Match Co. and Swift & Co. both are more than earning their dividends, and both are in the hands of progressive managements. 2. A. J. Wright & Co. are members of the Stock Exchange in good standing. I do not find the name of the other firm on the Stock Exchange list. 3. Sloss & Sheffield Steel shows a heavy decline in earnings, due to the depressed condition of the iron industry. The fact that the steel trust has been compelled to begin to meet the cut in prices made by the independents is significant. If this goes to any great extent it will seriously interfere with the earnings of all the iron companies.

O., Alexandria, Va.: 1. In view of the pressing financial needs of some of the Gould properties, those who have a profit in the market have been taking it. It hardly seems possible that the Gould enterprises will be unable to meet the financial stress just as other great systems have done, but in meeting them it may be necessary to conciliate antagonistic interests, and apparently this is being done. 2. The bonded indebtedness of the Chicago subway system is heavy, and probably represents the value of the enterprise at present, the stock representing the possibilities of the future. It has speculative value only from that standpoint. 3. Many who buy low-priced stocks simply because they are cheap, and because they rise sympathetically with a strong market, have been turning their attention toward Chicago Union Traction. The reorganized company has not been operated for a sufficient length of time to demonstrate its earning capacity.


(Continued on page 599.)

## A NEW ONE.

"My boy," says the first wayfarer, "I've hit on a scheme that guarantees me a square meal and possibly some clothes at any house I care to strike."

"What do you do?" asks the second wayfarer.

"I throw away my hat, run through a couple of bushes to get my clothes torn up, then go up to the front door and tell the lady of the house I'm a racing balloonist that has just descended."—Pick-me-up.



**Underberg**  
The World's Best  
**Bitters**

Sportsmen, Athletes and men about town desiring a true, quick-acting, delicious tonic-restorative, of permanent benefit, find nothing equal to "Underberg" Bitters. It is positively unvarying in quality—famous for over 60 years. Creates a healthy appetite, and promotes digestion. In the camp, traveling, at home, at the club, wherever you are you'll find it invaluable.

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Over 7,000,000 bottles imported to the United States  
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Bottled only by H. Underberg Albrecht, Rheinfelden, Germany  
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## Do You Hear Well?

The Stolz Electrophone—A New, Scientific and Practical Invention for Those Who Are Deaf or Partially Deaf—May Now Be Tested in Your Own Home.

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone on payment of a small deposit. This is unusually important news for the deaf, for by this plan the final selection of the one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone.

This new invention (U. S. Patents Nos. 808,986 and 808,987) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear and which, the instant it is applied, magnifies the sound waves in such manner as to cause an astonishing increase in the clearness of all sounds. It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises, and also so constantly and electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural UNDEAFED hearing itself is gradually restored.

What a Business Man Says  
STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., Chicago—I am pleased to say that the Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and great in hearing qualities makes it preferable to any. I can recommend it to all persons who have defective hearing.—M. W. Hoyt, Wholesale Grocer, Michigan Avenue and River Street, Chicago.

Write or call at our Chicago office for particulars of our personal test on deposit offer and list of prominent endorser who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate. Address or call (call if you can).

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Send for circular No. 73, which describes a first mortgage 6 per cent. bond on an excellently located coal property and offers unusually attractive interest return.

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Please mention "Leslie's Weekly" when writing for above Review.

Write for our lists showing income values of dividend paying stocks for investment.

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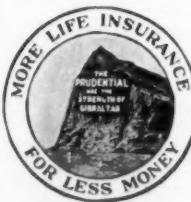
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WILL KEEP THE WOLF FROM  
THE DOOR IF THEY ARE IN

The Prudential



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# WIND



# RASHES

Summerezemas, irritations, inflammations, chafings, sunburn, bites and stings of insects, lameness and soreness promptly relieved by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment. For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for shaving and shampooing and all the purposes of toilet, bath and nursery, Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment is invaluable.

Guaranteed absolutely pure, and may be used from the hour of birth.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokyo; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post Free, Cuticura Booklet on the Skin.

## GEM JUNIOR Safety Razor

The Gem Junior with the New Bar does the hand-work of the barber, tightens the skin and raises the hairs vertically, giving a perfect, close, delightful shave with no scraping. Lather and shave—that's all.

New frame with Bar sent to present users of the Gem Junior Safety Razor on receipt of 25c. No exchanges.



Separate set of 7 Gem Junior blades 50c.

Each Gem Junior blade is absolutely guaranteed to shave better than any other regardless of name or price. Each bears the name. Beware of imitations. A storyette, "The Gentle Art of Self Shaving," including a full course in shaving, sent Free.

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London, E.C.: 35 Aldermanbury  
Paris: 24 Rue de Constantinople  
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We are the original Modern Safety Razor Makers

# Pears'

"There's no place like home," and no soap like Pears'.

Pears' Soap is found in millions of homes the world over.

Sold everywhere.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 598.)

B. B. Austin, Tex.: 1. The C. B. and Q. 4s I regard as entirely safe. This is the first lien on a good part of the road. \$175,000,000 of the issue of \$300,000,000 are reserved to retire previous issues. 2. J. S. Bache & Co., the well-known bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, and prominent members of the New York Stock Exchange, recommend a number of high-class securities that are still selling at very attractive prices. If you will drop them a line and ask for a list of those that they have reason to believe are entitled to an advance, it will be sent you without charge if you will mention "Jasper." This firm stands high.

B., Syracuse: The N. Y. Central Realty Company deals in New York real estate, and its 6 per cent. gold bonds are secured by first mortgages on property in the vicinity of New York. These bonds are issued in multiples of \$100, and can be conveniently paid for by the small investor in installments of \$5 and upward, each installment bearing interest from the date of its payment. I know of nothing better in the way of security than well-selected real estate in a great and growing city like New York. Small investors who are attracted by 6 per cent. interest would do well to write to the N. Y. Central Realty Co., Suite 1734, 1133 Broadway, New York, and ask for their free booklet of information.

A., Altoona, Pa.: 1. All car-equipment companies are bound to suffer severely from the slackening business of the railways. The reduction of the quarterly dividend on American Car and Fdy. common to 1/2 of 1 per cent., which is one-half of what has been paid of late, is significant; and still more significant is the fact that no quarterly statement of earnings was issued. I have no doubt that it will be very bad. 2. I would pay no attention to the tipsters who advertise that they will make you a fortune. If they can make it for you, why should they not make it for themselves? It would be better if you would send to Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine streets, New York, and ask them for their Circular No. 53, describing the best railroad and industrial investments. A study of a carefully compiled circular of this character, issued by a leading financial house, would be of the greatest value to you as an investor or speculator.

NEW YORK, June 11th, 1908.

JASPER.

## Making Money in Mining.

IT IS a remarkable fact that, without any rise in the price of the metal, copper shares within the past few months have increased in value over \$200,000,000. By way of illustration I may cite the advance of Anaconda from 26 to 46, Butte Coalition from 10 to 25, Amalgamated from 42 to 69, Mohawk from 37 to 57, Old Dominion from 18 to 38. The improvement has extended all along the line. Another encouraging fact in the copper situation is that so many copper shares have, after purchase, been withdrawn from the market. This is an indication that the best copper stocks are touching an attractive plane.

C., St. Paul: Nothing is known of the stock on any of our exchanges and I am unable to get a report of a satisfactory character.

L. A., New Orleans: If you will write to the company at New York City and ask for the circular which has been sent to the shareholders, it will no doubt be given to you. Mine has been mislaid.

S., Baltimore, Md.: Any process for the reduction of valuable ores which secures economy in its operation and reduces the cost will find a ready market. You must bear in mind that experiments that might prove satisfactory might fail if attempted on a commercial scale.

E. B., New York: United Copper has been regarded as speculatively attractive, mainly because of the fact that it has sold so much higher and that so many promises have been made regarding its future. No satisfactory report concerning this property has ever reached me, and I regard it as a good deal of a blind pool. The statement made at the annual meeting does not cover what it should.

C. B. A., Davenport, Ia.: 1. I understand that it is not, and that no quotation on the stock can be had in any of our markets. It is far from an investment. 2. The Sonora Chief Mining Co., of Mexico, has a capital of \$1,500,000. Its property is quite remote and I know of no mining engineer who has made a complete report upon it. I am told that the railroad passing near it is approaching completion. The company claims that the ores carry a very profitable percentage of copper, gold, and silver. It will take much more development work than has yet been done to disclose the property's value. I do not regard it as being in the investment class.

N. A., Buffalo: 1. Copper Range sold during the panic as low as 45. It has had a substantial advance. Work on the mine is being pushed, I am told, and the expectation is that it will continue to make a good showing and will reveal greater strength if the copper market improves. 2. No. Butte sold around 40, at its lowest price of the present year, and last year as low as 30, so that it has had a considerable advance, but I believe it has merit, and like all stocks of that character offers a fair speculation. 3. Nevada Con. and Cumberland Ely were bid up on reports regarding the progress of the work of bringing them to a highly productive point. I regard them as over-capitalized, but with good possibilities in a higher copper market. 4. I do not advise it.

NEW YORK, June 11th, 1908.

ROSCOE.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

## ECHOES FROM CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Manager—"How did the woman look who put in this matrimonial advertisement?"

Clerk—"For one thing, she was dressed fit to kill."

Manager (nervously)—"Then I guess we had better not insert it."—*Baltimore American.*

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

## A RISK.

"Marry a man has, by simple economy, laid the foundation of a fortune."

"Yes," answered the man who doesn't figure closely; "but by the time you get your fortune you are so liable to be grounded in habits of economy that you won't enjoy spending the money."—*Washington Star.*

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for the children. 25c. a bottle.

A. DE LUZE & FILS  
BORDEAUX FRANCE  
HAUT-SAUTERNES  
1887

**A. DE LUZE & FILS**  
BORDEAUX

**CLARETS**  
AND  
**SAUTERNES**

SOLE BY  
PARK & TILFORD, NEW YORK.  
JOHN WAGNER & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.  
S. C. HERBST IMPORTING CO., MILWAUKEE.  
GOLDBERG, BOWEN & CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

**S. S. PIERCE CO., Boston,**  
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

A. DE LUZE & FILS  
BORDEAUX FRANCE  
CHATEAU MOUTON-ROTHSCHILD  
1893

Shakespeare

**P**OSSESSED the highest type of literary genius. It is more than two centuries since he ceased to write, but when shall he cease to be read? He grasped all things. He saw into the profoundest depths of human nature. Thoughts illimitable were at the point of his pen.

His personages live and move as if they had just come from the hand of a creator.

He was not a man of one idea, but part of the intense life of flesh and blood that seethed around him. Exuberant vitality of mind, body and soul was his supreme characteristic.

Personally he was a handsome, well-shaped man of a merry temperament, abounding in energy and overflowing with health.

His favorite eating place in London was the celebrated Falcon tavern. Here men like Ben Johnson, Marlowe, Ford, Fletcher, Herrick, Raleigh, etc., met him daily.

These literary giants of the heroic Elizabethan age were in the habit of discussing the burning topics of their time (which included the colonization of America) over foaming tankards of beer.

"Wife, bid these gentlemen welcome. Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner; come, gentlemen, I hope we shall drink down all unkindness."—Act 1—Scene 3—The Merry Wives of Windsor.

## Budweiser

**S**PARKLES with life. It has a brilliant glow—is full of solid nutriment—snappy and inviting to the palate—the combined soul of malt and hops—the cream of the harvest fields—the health bringing home beer.

## THE KING OF ALL BOTTLED BEERS

Bottled Only at the  
**ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWERY**  
St. Louis, Mo.

Corked or with Crown Caps.

For Sale at  
All Hotels, Clubs and Bars

## ADVERTISE IN LESLIE'S WEEKLY

**Clark's Cruises of the "Arabic," 16000 tons**  
Feb. 4th, Orient; Oct. 16, '09, and Feb. 5, '10, Cruise Round the World. Fall Tours '08 Round the World.  
F. C. CLARK, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK

Agents \$103.50 per month  
selling these wonderful pictures. V. C. Gleason, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made \$13; you can do it, we show you how. **CALL TO THE END.**  
how Fast Outlets, Thomas Mfg. Co., 116 N. St., Dayton, O.

**CALIFORNIA FLEET SOUVENIR**  
Containing 21 elegant pictures—half-tones—of the bluejackets upon arrival in Frisco. By mail, postpaid, 25 cents.  
Address, JOHN DICKS HOWE, 1714 O'Farrell Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

**ECZEMA**  
Instant relief and positive cure. Trial treatment mailed free.  
International Co., 1123 Broadway, New York.

## LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

The Best Classified Advertising Medium

OVER 100,000 COPIES PRINTED EACH WEEK  
1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable advertisements out of these columns

**MISCELLANEOUS**

BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH is the best finish made for floors and interior woodwork. Not brittle; will not scratch or deface like shellac or varnish. Send for free booklet. For sale by dealers in Paints, Hardware and House Furnishings. Butcher Polish Co., 356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

**SALESMEN WANTED** to sell groceries to all large consumers in Middle and Western States.  
JOHN SEXTON & COMPANY.  
Lake and Franklin Sts., Chicago.

**EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY** for energetic solicitors with grit and selling power. Article absolutely new and guaranteed. Tremendous seller. Everybody buys if shown. 60c. to \$2 profit each sale. Virgin field awaits hustlers everywhere. Write today. Sanitax Co., 2310 Wabash Ave., Chicago.



## When Greek Meets Greek.

The season of out-door sports is on—for the bat and ball, the boat and oar, the sprinter and track, the chase riders, the race course and riders, the swimmers and bathers—to all of which enjoyments

## HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

contributes the delights of cheer or the comfort of strength. It is the finest stimulant for emergencies and the most perfect and purest whiskey for health and recuperation.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.  
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.



## The Best Summer Beverage

Travel where you will, rest where you please, there is no beverage that will afford so much lasting comfort, enjoyment and benefit as

## EVANS' ALE

Soothes the Stomach Creates an Appetite Quenches the Thirst Promotes Digestion

And all in a perfectly natural way because it is a natural product.

The Ideal Beverage for Country Homes and Clubs. Enjoyed by Everyone Everywhere. In "Splits" as well as regular-size bottles.

C. H. EVANS & SONS, HUDSON, N. Y.

## JOHN JAMESON



## WHISKEY

Those who know, pronounce it "just right."

ABSOLUTELY PURE  
MELLOWED BY AGE

Sole Agents  
W. A. TAYLOR & CO.  
New York

## Club Cocktails



### A Bottled Delight

THERE is always something lacking in the flavor of a made-by-guesswork cocktail. CLUB COCKTAILS are the only perfect cocktails. A mixed-to-measure blend of rare old liquors aged in wood—always uniform in flavor, fragrant, delicious, appetizing, a CLUB COCKTAIL is a vastly better drink than any chance-mixed cocktail possibly could be.

7 kinds. At all good dealers. Manhattan (whiskey base) and Martini (gin base) are universal favorites.

G. F. Heublein & Bro.

HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 43

T. J. Roseman  
Secretary.

## STYLE NEATNESS COMFORT THE IMPROVED BOSTON GARTER

The Name is stamped on every loop—Be sure it's there

THE  
*Velvet Grip*  
CUSHION  
BUTTON  
CLASP

LIES FLAT TO THE LEG—NEVER SLIPS, TEARS, NOR UNFASTENS

Worn All Over The World

Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

GEORGE FROST CO.  
Boston, Mass.

INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE  
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES

HOTELS

SEATTLE, WASH.

## SAVOY HOTEL

"12 Stories of Solid Comfort."

Concrete, steel and marble. In fashionable shopping district. 210 rooms, 135 baths. English Grill. \$1 up.

HOTEL

## MARTINIQUE

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET,  
HERALD SQUARE, N. Y. CITY.

THE MOST CENTRAL LOCATION  
IN NEW YORK.  
THE HIGHEST CLASS OF  
ACCOMMODATIONS  
AT MODERATE  
RATES.

TRANSIENT RATES  
\$2 a day and up  
\$3 a day and up  
\$4 a day and up  
\$5 a day and up  
Pre-  
eminent  
(among New  
York hotels) for  
the excellence of its  
service, cuisine and appoint-  
ments. THE MARTINIQUE  
RESTAURANTS HAVE AN IN-  
TERNATIONAL REPUTATION.  
Same Management as St. Denis Hotel.

## MANHANSET HOUSE

Shelter Island, L. I.

2 Hours from New York City.

Finest Resort on Long Island.

All Modern Improvements.

Opens June 25

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

J. HULL DAVIDSON

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON.

Cottages leased with all service and meals  
from June 1.

NEW YORK OFFICE,  
25 UNION SQUARE.  
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

## A DOZEN LAUGHS

with as many smiles on every page  
will be found in this week's "Judge"

10 cents a copy

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS

## DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

You Can Own a Diamond or Watch.  
We send one on approval. If you like it, pay 1-5 on  
delivery, balance 8 monthly payments. Catalog free. Write today  
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Dept. F 16, 92 State St., Chicago, Ill.

## The World's Grandest Coaching Trip

IS FOUND IN

## Yellowstone Park

BY WAY OF  
Gardiner Gateway

Season, June 10 to Sept. 15, 1908

Large Modern Hotels, Geysers, Colored Hot  
Springs, Lava Cliffs, Emerald Lakes, Glacier-made  
Valleys, Tinted Terraces, Mountain Defiles, a  
Canyon attired in Nature's Gorgeous Draperies.

Pullman Sleeping Cars to and from Gardiner during the  
Season, via

## Northern Pacific Railway

Write to A. M. CLELAND, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn., for  
"Land of Geysers," other information, etc.

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, 1909



## Williams' Shaving Soap

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

Don't blame the razor or a wiry  
beard, or a tender skin. Perhaps you  
are using the wrong shaving soap.  
Try Williams'.

May be had in the form of Shaving Sticks or Shaving Tablets.



# PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

## Bulletin.

### THE SUMMER VACATION GUIDE.

The summer vacation is the bright spot in the dull routine of the year's work. It breaks the monotony of the daily round, and cheers and invigorates for the strenuous life ahead.

America abounds with delightful summer resorts in valley, on mountain, and beside the sea. The Atlantic coast line from Labrador to Cape Hatteras contains the greatest number of resorts devoted entirely to the pursuit of pleasure and health in the world.

One may purchase from Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agents, excursion tickets to over eight hundred of these resorts, covering all the desirable places, from the rock-bound bays of Newfoundland to the gentle, sandy slopes of the Virginia beaches; from the White Mountains of New Hampshire to the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee; in the wilds of Canada, along the shores of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

The famous seacoast resorts of New Jersey—Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Spring Lake, Seaside Park, Beach Haven and others, so well known that description is superfluous—are among the most popular and the most easily accessible resorts in the country.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Summer Excursion Book, to be obtained of Ticket Agents at ten cents a copy, or of the General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, by mail postpaid for 25 cents, describes them all and gives the rates and stop-over privileges allowed on tickets.

## Colorado

Round Trips

\$30
\$25

From Chicago
From St. Louis

These low rates in effect June 1st to Sept. 30th. Stop-over 30 days going and within limit of ticket returning, at and west of Missouri River. Write me.

## Union Pacific

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A.  
Omaha, Neb.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS  
**Cortez CIGARS**  
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

Collars and Cuffs

BARKER BRAND

MADE OF LINEN

1/4 SIZES
15¢ TWO FOR 25¢
3/4 SIZES

### NOW READY

### The 1908 Catalogue of JUDGE PRINTS

Reproductions of JUDGE'S latest and best pictures, by Flagg, Monahan, Jameson, Russell, Sarka, Cory, and others.

The Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of eight cents.

**JUDGE COMPANY**  
225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Without Fear of Successful Contradiction, We Claim that the

## Ostermoor Mattress \$15.

is Better than all Others for these very Pertinent Reasons:

**MOST COMFORTABLE** bed ever slept on—soft, yielding, but springy and resilient—never packs or gets lumpy, or loses its feeling of newness. That is because it is made up of hand-laid Ostermoor sheets; built, not stuffed. We have scores of letters from doctors and competent judges who declare it the only

**ABSOLUTELY SANITARY** mattress because dust cannot work into it; no vermin can live in it; an occasional sun-bath is all the renovating it ever needs; it will not absorb dampness, disease germs, or any poison from perspiration or the atmosphere. It is always

**PERFECTLY DRY** because non-absorbent. If the ticking is dry, the mattress is dry. No taking cold from it, no rheumatism, no musty odor about it; always fresh and sweet. Testimonials in our free book bear witness from those who have used it for thirty years or more and who do not hesitate to say that it

**LASTS A LIFE-TIME** and stays in perfect condition. It never needs or costs a cent for remaking or renovating. You may remove and clean the tick as often as you like.

No other mattress in the world, of any material, at any price, from any maker or through any dealer, can TRUTHFULLY make and prove all these claims as can the Ostermoor. Do not take our word for it—our word is good—but if you will

### WRITE FOR FREE 144-PAGE BOOK, "THE TEST OF TIME"

the proof is there, from U. S. Government tests and reports, letters from prominent men and women and the testimony of schools, hotels, hospitals and steamships where extraordinary service is required.

The book is handsome as well as convincing; contains over 200 illustrations—about beds of all ages; about sleep and its lack (insomnia); about mattress-hair—some things will be surprising and you will wish you had known them long ago. Of course, it also explains the merits and styles of Ostermoor Mattresses, Church Cushions, etc. This book costs you a postal card; don't you wish a copy? With it we send free samples of ticking for your selection.



You Can Buy of the Ostermoor Dealer in Your City

(We will give you his name on request)

IF HE HAS NONE IN STOCK, WE WILL SHIP YOU ONE DIRECT, EXPRESS PREPAID, SAME DAY YOUR CHECK IS RECEIVED

Mattresses Cost	
Express Charges Prepaid	
4'-6"-45 lbs.	\$15.00
4'-0"-40 "	13.35
3'-6"-35 "	11.70
3'-0"-30 "	10.00
2'-6"-25 "	8.35
All 6 feet 3 inches long	
In two parts, 50 cents extra	

We sell on **30 Nights' Free Trial** and refund your money if dissatisfied. Accept no substitute! The genuine Ostermoor is not for sale at stores anywhere, except by Authorized Agents, whose names we will furnish! Don't go to anybody else—you will be deceived. We lose a sale and you lose the value of your money through a "just as good" imitation. You will find the name "Ostermoor" sewed on the end of every genuine mattress. Insist that the dealer shows it to you or refuse to buy.


Write for the Book To-day

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MENTION LESLIE'S WEEKLY

## Woven into the Fabric of Trade



# The Remington Typewriter

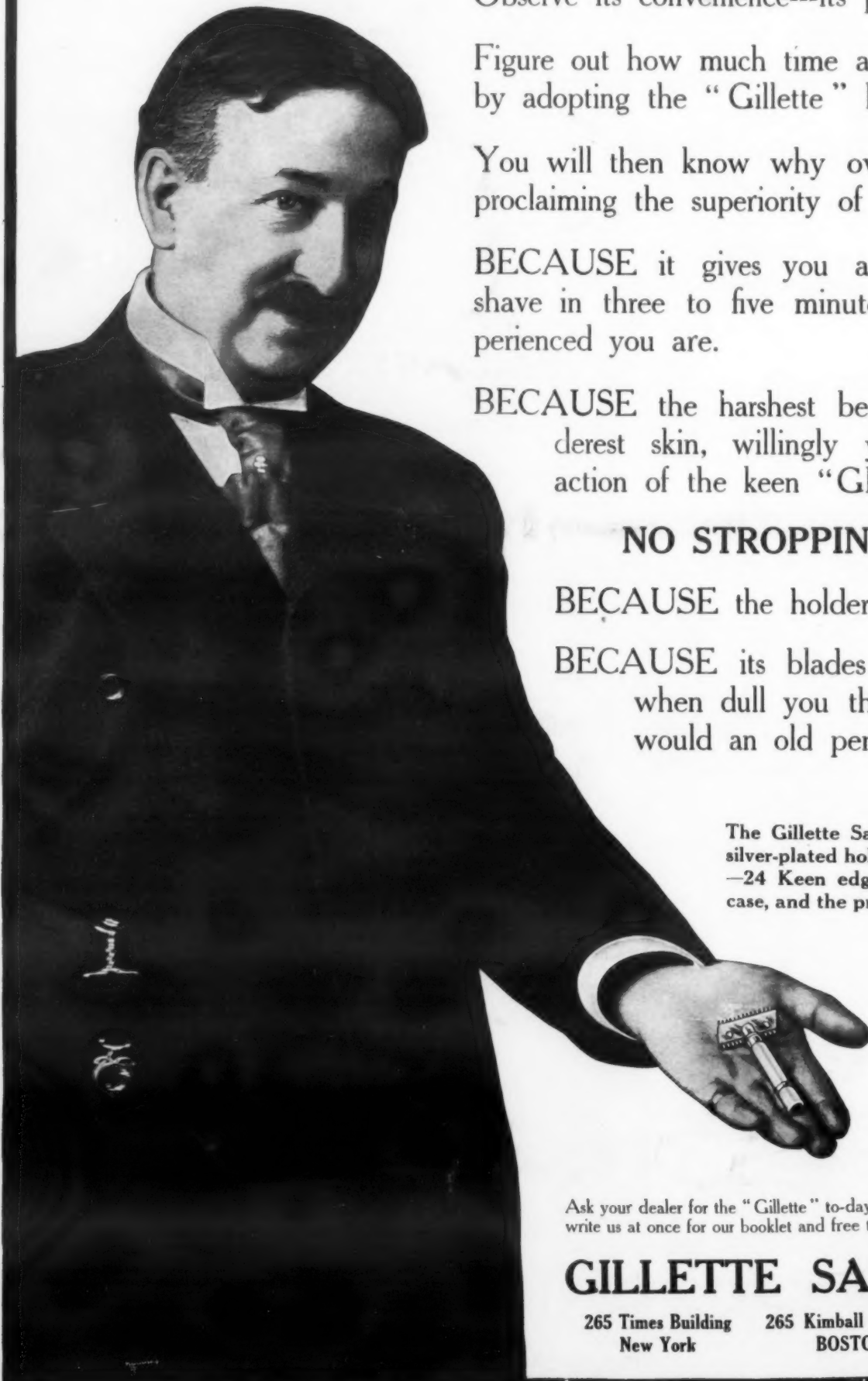
## Indispensable to it Inseparable from it

Remington Typewriter Company  
(INCORPORATED)  
New York and Everywhere



# Dissect My Razor

## The "GILLETTE"



Observe its convenience---its perfection in every detail.

Figure out how much time and money you can save by adopting the "Gillette" habit.

You will then know why over two million men are proclaiming the superiority of the "Gillette."

BECAUSE it gives you a clean, comfortable safe shave in three to five minutes---no matter how inexperienced you are.

BECAUSE the harshest beard, though on the tenderest skin, willingly yields to the soft, easy action of the keen "GILLETTE" blade.

### NO STROPPING---NO HONING

BECAUSE the holder lasts a lifetime.

BECAUSE its blades are so inexpensive that when dull you throw them away as you would an old pen.

*King C. Gillette*

The Gillette Safety Razor Set consists of a triple silver-plated holder, 12 double-edged flexible blades—24 Keen edges, packed in a velvet-lined leather case, and the price is \$5.00.

For sale by leading Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, Hardware and Sporting Goods Dealers.

**Combination Sets  
from  
\$6.50 to \$50.00**

Ask your dealer for the "Gillette" to-day. If substitutes are offered, refuse them, and write us at once for our booklet and free trial offer.

**GILLETTE SALES COMPANY**

265 Times Building New York    265 Kimball Building BOSTON    265 Stock Exchange Building Chicago

**Gillette Safety Razor**  
NO STROPPING NO HONING

